AUCTION SALES.
. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ECIAL SALE.
s, Buggies,
s & Democrat Wagons,
and Single Harness,
AT AUCTION,
AY, July 22, at 10 o'clock, at 18
t Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

E-PROOF SAFES,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOORS,
AUCTION,
day, July 22, at 10 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
d 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

EEL FURNITURE,
o. 76 Twenty-second-st.
nesday, July 23, at 10 o'cl'k,
, without reserve, the entire contents of
e, No. 76 Twenty-second-st., consisting o
mber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

t Auction Sale
OF
Residence Lots
IN
DE PARK,
g on Colfax, Vincennes,
, Charles, McChestny,
, Evans, and Cottage
avs., between Sixty-fifth
ty-sixth-sts.,
DNESDAY, July 23, 1873,
t 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,
m. A. Butters & Co.
5 & 17 East Randolph-st.
lots are finely situated, be-
Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-
uth of the Great South Park
essible by TWENTY DUM-
AINS to and from the city
y, and only two blocks each
m depots.
houses already built and oc-
The streets are finely
ground high and dry in every
First-class property.
, $50 cash, $50 90 days with-
erest, balance 1 and 2 years,
at 6 per cent. Title unques-
s. Plats now ready. For
articulars see JACOB WEIL
corner Dearborn and Madi-
, or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

E OF DRY GOODS
ursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

USTEES' SALE
OF
SIDENCE LOTS
On Wabash-av.

9 | 10
8 | 11
7 | 12
6 | 13
5 | 14
4 | 15
3 | 16
2 | 17
1 | 18
WABASH AVE.
9th ST.

RIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3
O'CLOCK P. M.,
5 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
to the property is perfect. Sale peremptory
the Trustees. For particulars of terms see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHIGAN-AV.
PROPERTY
AUCTION,
N FRIDAY, JULY 25,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
& 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,
ll sell, without reserve, the north 40
Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of
, Town 39, R. 14.
roperty is situated on the east side
igan-av., between Fourteenth and
-sts.
erfect, free of incumbrance. Terms,
on day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in
1-3 in two years, with interest at 8
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

ositive Sale
OF
RESIDENCE LOTS
RAVENSWOOD,
BY AUCTION,
DAY, July 26, at 4 o'clock p. m., at
15 & 17 Randolph-st.
are desirably situated, 4 blocks from Depot
and School; 13 fronting on Green Bay-road
av., near the hotel; 3 fronting on Ferry-st.
cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. A depot
ach Lot at time of sale. Sale positive.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TAYLOR & HARRISON.
LAST DRY GOODS SALE
of August, 1873, takes place WEDNESDAY
o'clock. We shall include Carpets.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
ion and Commission, 66 South Canal-st.
Auction Sale on Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.
Goods and Furniture, both new and second
Notions, Chromos, Show Cases, Refrigerators,
Wagons, Billiard Tables, and Sundries.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873. NUMBER 337.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium — Am. Ins. 1871.
Double Moveled Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.
For Sale by FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

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COOK COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK,
108 Washington-st.,
Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
17 Milwaukee-av.
DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.
MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.
P. R. WESTFALL, Pres't. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier

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SAVINGS BANK.
Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.
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Opposite Old Court House.
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EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

Hide & Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.
A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 26, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.
CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,
Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies..2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

LIGHT RAILS.

LIGHT RAILS.
We have in stock and are receiving large consignments of 8 and 12 pound T Rails, which we offer at low prices for a few days. We can also furnish any light Rails up to 35 lbs., on short notice.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Wholesale Iron Merchants,
80, 82 and 84 Michigan-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be easily divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of JONAS HUTCHINSON, At Manufacturers' National Bank.

North Dearborn-st.—For Sale
A very eligible corner, east front, with fine surroundings, and near Lake Shore Drive.
S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, 22 Nixon's Building.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Engravings of the Exposition Building,
Three Sizes. Prices, $1, $1.50 and $3.
For Newspapers, Cards, Circulars, &c. Address CHICAGO ENGRAVING CO., southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

TO RENT.

STEAM POWER TO RENT,
With two rooms, 25x80 feet each, either with or without use of wood-work builder's machinery. Everything now in working order; elevator in building; rooms heated by steam, and well lighted. Terms favorable.
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
86 Ohio-st., North Side.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Chemioux & Uff is dissolved by mutual consent, Louis Chemioux to pay all debts and collect all bills. LOUIS CHEMIOUX, GEO. B. UFF.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.
Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.
Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.
$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,
Wednesday, December 3, 1873.
Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons, or parts, and have on their back the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.
At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of
$1,500,000,
Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.
The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who may apply for them.
Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES,
We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.
N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
THE
FIDELITY
Savings Bank
AND
Safe Depository,
In their new Fire-Proof Building,
143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,
Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.
Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size.
TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND RECEIVED AND EXECUTED.
Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.

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Pocket Knives,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

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J. M. W. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties.
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO.,
137 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB,
171 South Clark-st.

THE RAILROAD BANDITS

Further Particulars of the Murder and Robbery on the Rock Island Railroad.

The Train Attacked by Six or Eight Ruffians Masked and Heavily Armed

The Engineer Killed While Applying the Air-Brake.

Passengers Threatened with Death Should They Leave the Cars.

The Express Agent Forced to Deliver at the Pistol's Mouth.

Seventeen Hundred Dollars in Money Carried Off by the Raiders.

Summary Lynching Predicted in Case of Capture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STATEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT ROYCE.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 22.—I interviewed Mr. H. F. Royce, Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Rock Island Railroad, who was on the train when it was ditched and robbed. He stated that the train was the Atlantic Express, which left Council Bluffs at 4:15, and consisted of an engine, two baggage-cars, three coaches, and two sleepers. All went well until they reached a point midway between Anita and Adair, and about sixty miles from this city. It was about 8 o'clock, and growing rapidly dark. They were traveling at the usual speed, about twenty-six miles an hour, through a wild, uninhabited prairie; there was not a house in any direction between them and the horizon. Mr. Royce was seated in the second baggage-car conversing with a friend, when he felt the application of

THE AIR BRAKE.

He wondered for a moment what it meant. there was no station there, and something must be amiss, or the train would not stop in that lonely locality. He jumped to his feet, but had hardly stood up before he felt

THE SHOCK

caused by sudden stoppage, and simultaneously the car was thrown from the track against the embankment, the floor inclining at an angle of thirty degrees. He was pitched against the side of the car, the bridge of his nose colliding with the stanchion, causing a painful wound which bled copiously. He was

ROUGHLY SHAKEN UP AND STUNNED.

Recovering his faculties, he saw what he described as "a very powerful mixture of men, baggage, bullion, and express packages." He heard the sound of shots, supposing it to be torpedoes. Stepping from the car to the bank to ascertain the cause of the trouble, he was met by two men,

MASKED AND EQUIPPED WITH NAVY REVOLVERS,

one in each hand. One of them remarked, "G— damn you, get back into that car. Get back, or I'll kill you." Accepting the peremptory invitation he got back as far as the door of the car, when another masked man, standing inside, also with a revolver in his hand, observed, "Get out of here, G— damn you; get out of here or I'll kill you." He got out, bewildered between two threatening fires. He went out on the platform again. Another armed ruffian pointed a pistol from the other side of the car, and using the same expletives, advised him to get in out of that or he would kill him.

A BULLET WHISTLED PAST HIS EAR,

and Mr. Royce retired into one of the passenger coaches, remaining there until the highwaymen left.

In the meantime three of the robbers had

CAPTURED THE EXPRESS CAR,

where they expected to find from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, the amount usually carried on through trains. The route agent, Killingsworth, was scarcely contused by the concussion. Burgess, the express messenger, was raising him from where he fell, when the robbers entered. One of them acted as sentinel to stop any one from coming in, another held a cocked pistol to the expressman's head, while the third demanded the key of the safe. Burgess, finding discretion to be the better part of valor, and that it was useless to resist, handed over the key, with which the robber

OPENED THE SAFE

and took out money packages amounting in all to $1,700. He was disappointed at the small amount, and demanded information as to where there was more. The messenger replied that there was no more. The robber called Burgess by a foul and nasty epithet. Burgess then volunteered to prove there was no more money by opening the package box. The robber cut some of the packages with a knife, and was enraged at finding they contained nothing of value. There was a

LARGE QUANTITY OF BULLION

on board, but it escaped notice. A mail-bag was taken up and an effort made to cut it, but not thinking it expedient to lose time with letters, the thief threw it aside. While the messenger was being cross-examined by one of the road agents, another invited Killingsworth to

FORK OVER HIS POCKET-BOOK AND KNIFE,

and he did so. The car was then evacuated, the thieves scaled the embankment, mounted horses and galloped away in a southerly direction, disappearing at once in the gathering gloom.

THE ROBBER GUARD.

While the car was being ransacked, four men with navy revolvers, two on each side of the train, kept guard outside to intimidate the passengers and prevent them from interfering with the operations of their confederates. The passengers were alarmed, not knowing the moment a volley would be poured into the windows or how long they had to live. Some adventurous heads were pointed out, when the highwaymen with horrible profanity ordered them to disappear inside, or they would send a bullet into them. A passenger asked if they intended to

KILL INNOCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

when one of the robbers answered: "If you get back we won't hurt you. We are not petty robbers. We are big robbers. We take from the rich, from those who are able to lose, for the use of the poor. We are Grangers by G—." Mr. Royce says the reference to Grangers was Pickwickian. The passenger took in his head, and no others ventured to put theirs out.

THE FATAL PART OF THE BUSINESS

was enacted at the moment the engine struck the gap in the track. A volley was fired into the engine. Dennis Foley, the fireman, who was stooping down shoveling coal into the furnace, saw the engineer shut off the steam with one hand and put on the brakes with the other. "Jack, what's the matter?" shouted Foley, and then he heard a crash, a fusilade of shots, and Jack fell over on him dead, the wood and coal on top of both. When Foley, who was bruised and stunned, came to, he extricated himself and his faithful comrade, who died at the post of duty. No marks of pistol-shots were found upon the body, and it is thought death was caused by concussion.

THE HEROIC ENGINEER.

Mr. Royce said he could have sworn that Rafferty shut off the steam and applied the brake, and he knows the thought of saving the hundred lives that rode behind him was the last that entered the mind of the heroic Rafferty. He says that Rafferty was one of the most careful, faithful, and brave men that ever traveled over an iron road. He had been in the service of the Company five years, during which he gained the confidence and respect of his employers. The remains were brought to the city, and taken home to the bereaved family, who have the sympathy of everyone.

AID SENT FOR.

When the robbers departed, and they did not remain very long, the outrage occupying only ten minutes, Mr. Royce dispatched two brakemen to the next station west, four miles distant, and with a passenger walked himself four miles east to a section-house where they got a hand-car and rode eight miles further east to Casey Station. An alarm was sent along the line, assistance called for, and the agents ordered to send men after the robbers. The Sheriffs of several counties responded, and posses of citizens on horseback started out at daylight from different points. Relief trains arrived from the east and west, and large gangs of men went to work to repair the damage to the track, ending their labors at 3 o'clock this morning, when the train resumed its way, reaching here at 6 o'clock. The robbers did not cut the wires, as it would have done no good. They calculated the time it would take the train to communicate with the nearest station as sufficient to give them a good start in their flight.

THE ROBBER GANG.

Mr. Royce thinks there were not less than six, nor more than eight in the gang. The masks seemed to have been cut out of white flannel. They covered the entire face excepting apertures for the mouth and eyes, reached back behind the ears, where they were tied, and down the breast, rendering identification absolutely impossible. They were thick-set, powerful men, and judging from their dialect and language, Mr. Royce believes they were genuine border-ruffians, and not persons residing in the vicinity. The claw-bar and the spike-maul used in removing the rail were taken from the section-house before mentioned.

THE PASSENGERS UNHARMED.

There were from ninety to 100 persons on the train. A small ivory-handled revolver was the only weapon in the crowd. Of course it was of no avail, and was not brought into action. None of the passengers were injured. The coaches and the sleepers stuck to the track. The rear sleeper was filled by a party of aristocratic Chinese students, on their way to Springfield, Mass., to be educated.

THE WRECK.

The tender tipped over on the engine, and the next baggage car rested on the tender. The second baggage car went into the ditch. The air-brake and the patent platform saved the remainder of the train.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The manner in which the robbers threw the train indicates that they knew the business. At an obscure curve where the engineer could not see the track 250 feet ahead, they removed the plates and drew the spikes from a rail on the outside of the curve, so that the rail could be easily removed. To the rail they attached a rope which ran up over the steep of the cut into a suface ditch on a bank, which completely hid them from the view of the approaching train. When the train was within three rails' length, they pulled the rope, removed the rail, and what followed is detailed above.

A FORMER CONSPIRACY.

Some time ago a conspiracy to rob a train on the same road at another point was discovered by a railroad man, who was instructed to join the gang for the purpose of breaking it up, and it was broken up while the intentions of the gang were known. The engineer, fireman, conductor, and brakemen of the train were armed by the Company, and two additional armed men were sent as a reinforcement on night trains. Nothing being known of this last gang no precautions were taken.

LYNCH LAW TALKED OF.

There is an intense desire to hear of the capture of the six perpetrators of this dastardly and murderous outrage. Capital punishment has been abolished in this State, but there is a universal belief that the ruffians, if found, will meet death by the hands of their captors.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 22.—Gov. Carpenter to-day offered a reward of $500 each for the arrest of the persons engaged in robbing the train on the Rock Island Railroad.

THE PURSUIT.

Numberless reports have been received here to-day in regard to parties having arrested the robbers, being just behind them, or having them surrounded, but so far they have all proven untrue. Western Iowa is alive with scouting parties, and every effort is being made to capture the villains.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONJECTURES.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 22.—Thousand of conjectures are current here in regard to the persons who robbed the train on the Rock Island Railroad last night. The most probable one is that the robbery was committed by persons living near where the robbery took place. The valise in which they carried off the money taken from the Express Company's safe was found five miles south of the wrecked train to-day. Vigilant parties are scouring Southwestern Iowa, and it is confidently believed the robbers will be caught if they remain within the State. A telegram, received here late to-night, says they crossed the B. & M. R. R. last night at midnight.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

William A. Smith, conductor of the ill-fated train, testified to-day at the Coroner's inquest on the body of John Rafferty, the engineer, who was killed, that the train was wrecked two and a-half or three miles west of Adair station, and 600 or 700 feet east of Turkey Creek bridge. I was in the smoking car, near the front end. From the noise, I thought the engine was in a ditch, with one or two cars piled upon it. I was thrown under the seat in front of me; don't remember which side of the car I got out on, but know that I reached the engine on the north side. I went forward to see who was hurt.

The first person I met was one of the masked men, near the baggage-car, who pointed a revolver in each hand toward me, and told me to get back, firing at me at the same time. I backed down as far as the sleeping-coach before I felt I was out of his way. There I met Dennis Foley, the fireman. He says: "Billy, Jack is dead." The passengers were in a hubbub, and the women and children were crying. I told the passengers I thought the masked men were trying to rob the baggage-car, and tried to borrow a revolver, but failed. I could still see the man from where I was. I saw another passing up and down on the opposite side of the train. I think he was firing at me also. Some of the passengers asked me to get into the train, as these men were firing at me and I would be the cause of some of them being killed. I then went into the sleeping-car at the rear, still trying to get a revolver, and urging the passengers to keep quiet, as these men were robbing the baggage-car. I went out of the ladies' car up to the bank, and hence to the engine. Two balls passed through my clothing, while I was on the bank. These shots came from the south side of the train. I did not see a man on the north side. Then I did not see or hear anything more of the masked men. After the passengers had got quiet I went forward to investigate the cause of the wreck. At the hind truck of the smoking car I found a fish-plate had been removed from the rail on the north side, disconnecting a rail at both ends. A rope and a strap were tied in the bolt-holes of the disconnected rail at the west end, and the rope passed under the south rail across the ditch and up on to the bank. A piece of rope was also found on the bank which seemed to have been broken from the other. It was new rope, the size of a common bed-cord. The west end of the rail, when I saw it, was only a few inches from the south rail. The hind trucks of the smoking-car were still on the track. We had been running eighteen or twenty miles an hour.

The passengers on the train report that the scene was terrible, and baffles description. When the crash came all were thrown forward, some entirely out of their seats. Then came the recoil, and immediately after they heard firing, but supposed that it came from the wreck. Many of the men jumped from the cars and started to go forward, and were ordered back by the robbers, who continued firing, and enforced their commands by terrible oaths and threats. Back they went with a rush, and in the cars found the women and children half crazed with fright, shrieking, crying, and fainting, imploring the men to protect them, and exclaiming. "My God! we shall be killed; we shall be killed!" The stoutest hearts quailed, and felt they were at the mercy of the desperadoes. Altogether it was a scene unprecedented in the history of railroading in this country, as never before has so reckless and daring a scheme been carried to completion.

All Western Iowa is in a fever of excitement. Farmers for miles around are leaving the harvest fields with their families, visiting the scene of the robbery. The engine and baggage-car remain as they were last night. The former is badly wrecked.

Superintendent Boyce estimates the loss sustained by the Company at about $3,000.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS IN CHICAGO.

A special train, having on board the passengers who were on the train which was fired into by masked robbers, near Anita, Iowa, on Monday evening, arrived at the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot at 1 o'clock this morning. The party numbered about forty, prominent in which were twenty-five Chinese, en route for Eastern colleges. The countenances and deportment of these were anything but those of people who had just escaped from a perilous situation. They jabbered and laughed incessantly. A frantic endeavor was made by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE to learn from them what their sensations were when they beheld the masked robbers, and what they thought of steam-cars after the affair was over; but the endeavor was futile, their most intelligent responses being transmitted by grins, and winks, and contortions of their bodies. But if these were translated aright they were pleased with everything and everybody in America, and Mr. George Fassett, assisted by Mr. Hickey, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, has seldom stowed away a more gleeful party. Among the passengers was Mr. W. H. Ijams, County Clerk at Omaha, Nebraska, who gave a very intelligent account of the terrible outrage, but, since it does not differ materially from that contained in our dispatches from Des Moines, it is omitted. The passengers were united in giving the officials of the road praise for bestowing upon them every attention that would tend to increase their comfort.

POLITICAL.

Meeting in Cincinnati in the Interest of the Third Party Movement—Resolutions Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The third party movement, which will be represented in the State Convention at Columbus on the 30th inst., is marked by increasing activity in this city. A meeting of citizens dissatisfied with the old parties, at Greenwood Hall to-night, was fairly attended. The denunciations of both Democratic and Republican leaders were loudly applauded. No politicians of prominence were present, but speeches were made by E. M. Davis and other labor agitators, which were enthusiastically received. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The executive and legislative branches of the Government have evinced the most profound disregard for the public weal, in that they have given away the public domain to heartless railroad corporations, and thereby built up a landed aristocracy; and,

WHEREAS, They have given away the money power of the Government to banking corporations, thereby creating a moneyed aristocracy; and,

WHEREAS, These corporations have used their power to further corrupt our Congress, and thereby place in existence the gigantic fraud known as the Credit Mobilier; and,

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, through the blandishments of wealth and their love of greed, have insulted the public confidence reposed in them by what is familiarly known as the back-pay salary grab; and,

WHEREAS, The two old parties, Democratic and Republican, are alike servants of the aristocratic classes; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we, the people in convention assembled, do hereby organize the People's Party, that shall have for its pole star in legislation the curtailment of the various modes by which wealth is amassed in the hands of the few, one of the greatest of which is monopoly of the soil; and

2. That we organize this People's party for the avowed purpose of ultimately restoring the lands to the people and the money power to the Government.

3. That the Government should not aid by any means the National Banks, but should take measures to destroy the system known as the National Banking system, and instead thereof issue a gold currency.

4. That in the event of the People's party obtaining power, we will seek to destroy the present criminal mode of raising the public revenues by import duties.

5. That we, the People's party, if intrusted with power, sedulously guard the remainder of the public domain, and grant the same to actual settlers in limited quantities only.

6. That the true mode of liquidating the public debt is by laying a direct tax on the wealth of the country, as we levied directly on the people for the army that fought the battles of the Government against the late rebellion.

7. That we recommend the foregoing to the favorable consideration of the People's Convention to be held at Columbus on the 30th inst.

The Louisiana Condition to Be Explained by a Delegation of Colored Men.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—The *Republican* says: "Hon. J. Henri Burch left for the North last evening by way of the Jackson Railroad, as an avant-courrier of the Committee of colored men appointed to visit the North to explain to the people the events of the latest election in this State. Mr. Burch is announced to speak in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 1st of August. Messrs. Ingraham, Chester, and Lewis, will follow Mr. Burch in a week or two, and the party will rendezvous at Saratoga on the 6th of August."

At a meeting of the Committee of colored men in this city yesterday, it was agreed to call a convention of colored men some time in November, to meet in New Orleans.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., July 22.—The Democratic State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to be holden in this city Aug. 12.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

Rumors and Denials About the Capture of Roscoe, the Alleged Accomplice of "Kate Stoddard."

NEW YORK, July 22.—Yesterday afternoon it was rumored that Roscoe, the supposed accomplice in the murder of Charles Goodrich, had been arrested in New York and transferred to the Brooklyn police. No information could be obtained from the latter, but during the evening Mrs. Lucette Meyers went to Brooklyn on business connected with the Goodrich case. It was subsequently given out that a man, supposed to be Roscoe, had been arrested on Broadway and sent to Brooklyn in a coach.

The report in a morning journal that Roscoe, the alleged accomplice in the murder of Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested in this city, is denied to-day by the Chief of Police of Brooklyn, who also denied the story that Lucette Meyers was sent for last evening on business connected with the case.

Isaac B. King, father of Lizzie L. King, alias Kate Stoddard, arrived in Brooklyn to-day, and visited his daughter at the Raymond Street Jail. He remained three hours with her in her cell. He had not seen her before for six years, and said she was very much changed. A Brooklyn paper publishes a lengthy interview with Kate, but nothing was developed.

BEECHER-BOWEN-TILTON.

An Investigation to Be Made by the Plymouth Church Officials in the Fall.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The statement that there will be no investigation by the Deacons and Trustees of Plymouth Church, relative to the Bowen-Tilton scandal, is untrue. The trial has only been postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Beecher and a number of the Committee. In the fall, the charges filed against Bowen and Tilton will be fully investigated. The sessions will probably be held with closed doors.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The steamships City of London, from New York, and the Circassian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Arrived, the steamers Ismalia, Gallic, and Canada, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Arrived, the steamers Victoria from Glasgow, and Nebraska from Liverpool.

An Incendiary Captured.

BOSTON, July 22.—William C. Wilkins was arrested to-day on a charge of setting fire to the premises No. 3 Province street, last night, and held in $2,000 bail. He claimed to have had between $500 and $600 worth of goods in the place, but examination shows only about one-tenth of that amount.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—To-day Terrence and Peter Doris were stabbed, the former in the side and the latter in the abdomen, by Hugh McElwee, as is alleged, at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets. Both were badly wounded. McElwee escaped.

Serious Accident.

DOVER, N. H., July 22.—The Hon. John P. Hale fell this morning and broke a hip bone.

WAR IN SPAIN.

More Complications in the National Cortes—The Minority to Withdraw.

Surrender of Seven Ships-of-War at Cartagena.

Increasing Mutiny Among the Government Troops.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 22.—In the Cortes, last night, a motion to censure the Government for its decree declaring the insurgent crews of the Spanish frigates at Carthagena to be "pirates" was rejected by a vote of 110 to 90.

BAYONNE, July 22.—News received here through the Carlists concerning the insurrection in Cartagena throws additional light on the defection of the Spanish squadron in that port, which was made the subject of a Government decree and vote in the Cortes yesterday. The insurgents, after gaining control of the city, seized Castillo de Las Galeras, a strong fort on the west side of the harbor, less than a thousand yards from the entrance, which it commands completely. This gave them the control of the two lower batteries on shore at the mouth of the harbor. They hoisted the flag of the Commune over the fortification and summoned the squadron lying in the harbor to surrender. The crews were in sympathy with the insurgents, and the vessels fell into their hands without oposition. The chief command of the squadron is now intrusted to Posas, who led the insurrection in the naval arsenal at Ferrolin, Province of Corunna, some months ago. The vessels thus taken by the insurgents are the Victoria, iron-clad, 24 guns; Numancia, iron-clad, 20 guns; Tetuan, iron-clad, 40 guns; Almanza, screw frigate, 48 guns; and steamers Fernando El Catolico, Ferrolana, and Blanso Garay, not classified. The four vessels first named are among the finest in the Spanish navy.

MADRID, July 22.—It is reported that the Iberian regiment, which the Government dispatched to Cartagena to aid in quelling the outbreak there, has mutinied and joined the insurgents in a body.

At Vittoria, there are 7,000 Republican troops in a complete state of demoralization and disorganization. Several of the municipal officers have been murdered by the soldiers.

The Republican troops at Cirangin surrendered to the Carlists, on condition that their lives should be spared. In spite of the terms of the surrender, the Carlists shot a number of them, after they had delivered up their arms.

Don Alphonso has sent to the Spanish Government a formal proposition for an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners.

MADRID, July 22.—The declaration of independence at Alicante was brought about by the arrival in the harbor of the insurgent iron-clad Vittoria, from Cartagena. She soon afterwards sailed, when the city returned to its loyalty to the National Government. The Governor of Alicante was arrested, and will be tried by court-martial for treason.

The minority have decided to withdraw again from the Cortes.

AUSTRIA.

[Herald Special.]

VIENNA, July 22.—The Emperor visited the American Department this morning, accompanied by Baron Schwarz Senborn, Count Bellgard, and the Minister of Police. Notice had been given to the Commissioner beforehand. His Majesty wore a Field Marshal's uniform. He was received at the entrance by Mr. Garretson, the Chief Commissioner; Minister Jay, Mr. McIlrath, Architect Peck, and other Commissioners. The Emperor accompanied by Messrs. Garretson and Jay, gave a close examination and scrutiny to every department in the exhibition. The original sewing machine made by Elias Howe was examined with deep attention, the Emperor asking what additional improvements had been made. He went through the elaborate exhibitions of the other sewing machine manufacturers, examining specimens of embroidery and stitching. After curiously studying a map of Philadelphia, the Emperor asked Minister Jay where the site of the Centennial exhibition was, and put other questions as to the resources and attractions of the city. The models of the schoolhouses of Boston and New York were examined at length, the Emperor inquiring into the methods of instruction, and the number of scholars. A model of the excavation of Hell Gate was examined closely, and after putting numerous questions as to the necessity for the work said to Count Bellgard: "The engineering feats of these Americans are incredible." He visited the Dental display, and was much amazed, asking the names of the various materials for the manufacture of teeth. The display of cotton, sugar, and rice, from the Southern States interested the Emperor, who expressed surprise and gratification at the astonishing resources of the Southern States. He also examined the Ohio, Missouri, New York, and California wine exhibition, asking about the quality of the wines. A glass of American champagne offered the Emperor by an American exhibitor was smilingly declined. He spent some time studying the map of the Northern Pacific Railroad country and the accompanying collection of wheat, furs, and minerals. Looking at the map, he said: "You have an immense country, but don't the Indians trouble you." The display of the American Bank-Note Engraving Company interested the Emperor, who asked the values and denominations of the notes. He was exceedingly pleased with the chromo display, sudying the landscapes and sea scenes, and asking what sections of country were represented. He looked closely at the exhibition of gold pens, testing their points and asking as to their durability and facility of writing.

The display of ores from Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana were scrutinized. Blocks of coal and iron were interesting to the Emperor, who inquired the quality and production. While he was passing through the musical department the Austrian Hymn was played upon a parlor organ. The Emperor raised his hat. The display of boots, shoes, and leather was large, and examined critically and satisfactorily. A long time was spent in the arms department, the Emperor looking at every model exhibited, taking the arms, moving the triggers, inquiring the mechanism, examining curiously the military saddles and accoutrements, putting his feet into a wooden stirrup, testing and commending the models, especially the models of cannon and fortifications from the War Department. When the Emperor came to the sanitary car tent and the model of a hospital for wounded soldiers, he was deeply interested, asking about the comfort of the wounded, and wondering how cars of such unusual length could turn ordinary railway curves. Finally, he said to Mr. Garretson: "For improvements and new inventions since the last Exposition, America is without comparison in the entire building." In all, the Emperor spent two hours in close scrutiny of our department. Perfect order prevailed, although there were no police, and a large number of persons followed the party, there was no crowding. As the Emperor passed from the display, he was received by each exhibitor in person. He said he would reserve another day for the examination of the agricultural hall and the school-house, and the machinery at the end of the department. The Emperor shook hands with Messrs. Jay and Garetson, expressing thanks for the courtesy shown him. As he left, Mr. Jay remarked that he was sorry that the American Department did not fully represent the capabilities, industry, and resources of the United States. The Emperor, through Baron Schwarz, said, "America makes here a more varied, instructive, and interesting display than it has shown in any previous foreign exhibition. Beyond that, the most noticeable feature in your display of industry and art is the constant evidence that the artificers are thinking men, and that your labor seems inspired by constant and active intelligence." Crossing to the British Department the Emperor was received by Sir Andrew Buchanan, British Minister, Mr. Owen, and the other Commissioners in state, with whom he examined closely the display of Great Britain and afterwards that of Brazil.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 22.—The Spanish Conservatives of Havana sent to Madrid, by the last mail, a petition to be presented to the Cortes, in which they pray that, so long as a single armed rebel remains, who cries "Death to the Spaniards," and until sufficient time has elapsed for the complete re-establishment of tranquility in Cuba, no reforms be introduced, such as are likely to produce disturbances, which would only be favorable to the rebels. The petition was signed mostly by wealthy Spaniards and slaveholders and their dependents.

The Republican Committee saild to-day for Spain to lay their cause before the Cortes. They ask more reforms, especially the liberty of the press, abolition or modification of the censorship, and the practical enjoyment of a republican form of Government here as well as in Spain.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—A private letter received here by a Government officer from a prominent American in Mexico states that the Mexican Government has no desire to assume an aggressive position towards the United States on account of the McKenzie raid over the Rio Grande, and it is not feared that any efforts at retaliation or diplomatic complications will be the result. The truth is the Mexicans are dealing with that question very tenderly, and the punishment McKenzie inflicted on the treacherous thieves, engaged in depredations on the Rio Grande, is not regarded as much of an offense against international law as some would have it appear.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON (Evening), July 22.—The extraordinary heat continue without abatement.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 22.—The excitement respecting the Pacific scandal continues. The belabored defense of the Ministerial papers, without the explanation of telegrams, letters, &c., signed by the Ministers, excites ridicule, as it is very patent that their guilt is proven. Some comment has been elicited by the circumstance that the name of J. L. Beaudri, appended to Sir Hugh Allan's affidavit, also heads four names signed to a receipt for $20,000 paid over to Sir George Cartier's Central Committee. There is no doubt that the name represents one and the same person. Still further disclosures await publication, which dare not be disputed.

INDIANA.

New Bank—Knights of Pythias—The Indianapolis Exposition—Religious—Board of Equalization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Articles incorporating the Market Savings and Exchange Bank, Crown Point, Lake County, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock is $25,000; Joseph E. Bonny, President; J. D. Holden, Cashier. The capital is all subscribed.

The Indiana Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias opened in semi-annual convention this morning. All the officers were present. Thirty-five lodges were represented. A resolution providing for an annual instead of a semi-annual session was laid on the table. The Secretary's report shows the existence of thirty-five lodges in the State, with a membership of 1,900. Total resources Jan. 1, $17,815.50; present resources, $24,210.87; cash on hand, $5,186.03; amount of investments, $14,855.79; widow and orphan fund, $4,169.05. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Indianapolis District Conference of the Methodist Church in session to-day resolved to invite the National Camp-Meeting Association to meet here in 1874.

The last brick in the Exposition building was laid this afternoon. The work was begun in May, and pushed rapidly through, at a cost of $75,000. Probably there is none superior in the country. The observatory cost $20,000. The managers to-day trebled the premiums on flowers and plants.

The State Board of Equalization adjourn to-morrow until Monday, when a final revision will be made and the record signed.

THE CHOLERA.

The Pestilence in Western Missouri—Great Alarm Among the People—Reports from Other Sections.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Dispatches from Louisiana, Mo., to-night say no deaths from cholera have occurred there since Saturday last, and that the alarm and excitement, which prevailed previous to that time, have subsided. Only twenty-eight deaths had occurred in all.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Three deaths were reported from cholera to-day, one a colored man at the Good Samaritan Hospital, which makes the fifth case at that institution within a week. The weather is quite cool. The Health Office to-day reports several dangerous cholera morbus cases from eating small fish. The Board of Health prohibits the sale of such fish.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Further advices from Louisiana, Mo., say the cholera has abated there, but some fifty persons altogether have died with it since it first broke out, including some of the most prominent citizens. In Prairieville and Troy the scourge raged fearfully, the towns being almost depopulated, either by disease or people fleeing from their homes. Out of one family of nine persons in the former place, all of whom were well last Friday, only two remain. The disease also prevails in other towns near by. Business is almost suspended, and most of those who are able are fleeing from the infected places.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 22.—The *Journal's* correspondent at Princeton reports the cholera in that neighborhood, three or four miles east of that place on Indian Creek. Ten persons have died since last Friday, and new cases are reported daily.

Reports were current that the disease had broken out in Carmi and Mount Carmel, Ill., but the *Journal's* advices show them to have been unfounded.

The *Journal's* Mt. Vernon reporter states that there are only about 1,500 people in that place, and that the surrounding towns are full of Mt. Vernon citizens, who have fled from the city. The Board of Health have requested all persons not to visit the place for the present.

[By Mail.]

From the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph, July 21.

Twelve deaths from cholera are reported from the Black Jack settlement within the past week. The locality is within 6 miles of the town of Lebanon, St. Clair County, and the report causes considerable excitement among the residents there.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat.

A report reached us Wednesday last that several cases of cholera had appeared at Cromwell, in Ohio County, on Green River, and that Dr. Taylor, of that place, was in a dying condition from the disease.

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 18.

The cholera is making things lively for the undertakers down in St. James and Ascension Parishes.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* says that several deaths have occurred on False River and on the canal, with the usual symptoms of cholera.

From the Dresden (Tenn.) Democrat, July 18.

At Union City, Mrs. Blakemore, whose husband was killed some months ago, lost one child Wednesday from cholera. Mrs. Evans, who shot Dr. Massengill, is also reported dead; whether from cholera or by her own hand, reports are contradictory. Mrs. McCall died the day before yesterday. Mrs. Lewis died yesterday; also, Mr. Graham, the assistant telegraph operator, while there are seventeen other cases reported.

Italian Child-Slavery.

NEW HAVEN, July 22.—G. F. Secchi de Casali, of the *Eco d'Italia*, with another gentleman from New York, have arrived in this city bearing certified copies of the recent acts of the Italian Parliament in regard to the system of child-slavery. These documents will be used to-morrow morning in the prosecution of Glionne, who is under $2,000 bonds for holding several Italian boys in virtual bondage in this city.

Dr. Mary Walker.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Dr. Mary Walker was arrested here to-day, for appearing in men's clothing, and soon released.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Progress of the Farmers' Movement in Iowa.

Report of a Specimen Grangers' Convention, at Fort Dodge.

Election of Delegates to the Anti-Monopoly State Convention, to Be Held at Des Moines, Aug. 13.

Republican Politicians Attempting to Jump Aboard the Movement---The Movement as a Disintegration of Parties.

Interview with Gov. Carpenter---His Views on the Situation.

Indignation of the People over the State Treasury Defalcation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT DODGE, Ia., July 19, 1873.

The Convention of Anti-Monopolists held here last Saturday was a fair specimen of similar conventions that have been or will be held in each of the counties in the State. Following is a copy of the call convening the meeting:

ANTI-MONOPOLY MASS-CONVENTION.

The producers and laborers of Webster County, and all who are in sympathy with them, of whatever former political faith, who are in favor of an effort to purge politics of party and political corruption, a curtailment of Governmental expenses, a reduction of all classes of taxation, the reduction of the power of monopolies to control elections, the elevation of the ballot-box above the behests of party, the checking of the tendency to centralization of power and consequent enslavement of labor, are hereby invited to meet in Mass-Convention at the Court-House in Fort Dodge, on Saturday, July 19, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting four delegates to attend the State Anti-Monopoly Convention, to be held at Des Moines, Aug. 13; also, to perfect an organization, decide upon time and place of holding a County Convention for the purpose of putting in nomination a county ticket, to fix an equitable basis for township delegate representation, and to transact any other business which may legitimately come before it.

All whose desire for a pure government, and the free voice of the people in fixing the status of such a government, unbiased by cliques or rings, is superior to party-predilections, are invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of this Convention, and to earnestly labor for its success at the coming election.

Respectfully submitted for your earnest and immediate consideration by MANY VOTERS.

In response to this invitation, the farmers began to arrive in the morning, with teams or on horseback, and towards noon

TWO GRANGES,

headed by a band, drove into the town, with flying colors and sounding music. The fifes and drums were in a large wagon drawn by four horses, adorned with miniature flags stuck in convenient places in the harness. The procession moved to the Court-House, a quaint stone building on the edge of town. Here the musicians took up position on the front steps, and used their instruments with great energy. Some of the younger Grangers, in the meantime, hoisted their standards, consisting of a sheaf of wheat and stalks of corn fastened to long poles, planting one on each side of the Court-House entrance. After a reasonable quantity of melody from the band, the crowd dispersed to meet in the afternoon.

About 2 o'clock,

A STEADY STREAM

of persons began to flow in the direction of the Temple of Justice, a majority of them earnest and sincere in the new movement, not a few drawn thither by curiosity, and some by more questionable motives. The Court-Room, where the meeting was held, showed that, in the small matter of cleanliness, there is need of a change in Webster County. The floor and furniture were covered with the dust of ages. That did not prevent the Grangers from filling every seat, and standing when there were no more seats to fill. They were

A FINE, STURDY AUDIENCE,

with faces browned by the sun and hands hardened by unremitting toil, but with a fine appreciation of the evils they suffer as American farmers, and conscious of their power as American citizens to find a remedy and apply it. Here and there a professional man, a lawyer, a doctor, or preacher, was sandwiched between a pair of Grangers, watching the proceedings with interest. Old county-politicians were on hand, expecting the farmers to blunder and exhibit incapacity to conduct a political meeting to a satisfactory end. They were fooled. They came to scoff and

WENT HOME TO PRAY,

as the meeting afforded them no consolation. While the crowd was collecting, the irrepressible band ground out a variety of tunes in front of the building, and then marched up-stairs into the hall, playing that eminently pastoral air, "Comin' through the rye."

Mr. D. W. Prindle, Chief of the Grangers in Webster County, a life-long Republican, called the meeting to order, and nominated

MR. SILAS CORRY,

another Republican, as Chairman. Mr. Corry was elected, and made a short speech, thanking the meeting for the honor they had done him. He read the call, indorsed every word of it, and went on to say that, if the meeting would take measures having an ultimate tendency to elevate the laboring classes, he was with them, and was with them also in doing anything that would prevent monopolies from controlling the State and Federal Governments.

Mr. J. L. Kinney was nominated for Secretary, but refused to serve, on the ground that the Republican party was

GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM

until he found something better, and he did not wish to mingle in any movement that tended to disrupt that party. This declaration of Mr. Kinney brought out side-remarks to the effect that he represented Gov. Carpenter, and was there to see what chance there was to convert the meeting into a Carpenter demonstration.

Mr. J. M. Henderson, a fine-looking Granger, with an intelligent countenance and a voice like the roar of many waters, announced that he did not like to see so many lawyers and professional men trying to hoodwink and humbug "common mudsills," as they called the farmers. That county had been run long enough by political hacks, and it was about time "the mudsills" took hold of things. He moved to declare the meeting a

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' CONVENTION.

[Shouts of "Bully!" and cheers.] Nobody opposed the motion, and it prevailed by default.

Mr. A. S. Boomer, a Republican, was made Secretary; and then Mr. Garrity moved to appoint a Committee of three on Resolutions, which was amended to make it five.

A long discussion ensued as to whether Capt. Yeoman, a young lawyer and a former soldier, who used crutches to assist his impaired powers of locomotion, should be allowed to serve on the Committee,—Mr. Henderson strenuously objecting, on the general ground that, "if they had not talent enough among the mudsills, they had better cease to hold meetings."

Mr. George M. Dale wanted

ALL THE HELP HE COULD GET.

He wanted every man to be a politician and to do his own thinking; and, if lawyers, doctors, preachers, or any one else, desired to come in and help them save the country, he was ready to accept their assistance and be thankful. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Mr. Dawley said he owned seven farms in the county. He did not think the proscription of persons who were not farmers would save their cause. They wanted men of all parties and all occupations to co-operate with them.

Mr. Kinney once more attempted to save the Republican party, and warned members of the Republican party not to "go off in a sluice," unless they knew where they were going. What fault could they find with the Des Moines platform? Did not the party say all that could be said to suit the Granges?

Mr. Henderson again let himself out.

Capt. Yeoman declined to allow his name to be used.

After a protracted debate, it was tacitly agreed that

EVERY MAN

in sympathy with the meeting, and who subscribed to the call, should be permitted to participate in the work of Reform and be welcome.

The Committee on Resolutions was then made up as follows: D. W. Prindle, Dr. E. L. Wilson, Thomas Chatland, D. R. Fuller, Gerald Fuller. Of these, Mr. Prindle has been a Republican, and so have Mr. Chatland and D. R. Fuller; while Gerald Fuller was a Liberal Republican, and Dr. Wilson an old-line Democrat. The Committee returned in half an hour with the resolutions, which were read. A motion was made to take them up singly, but it was defeated, and they were

ADOPTED WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOICE,

Mr. Henderson making the motion. The resolutions, which were telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, and published in Sunday's paper, were radical, and expressed the sense of the meeting unanimously, Mr. Kinney excepted. Fearing the platform was not sufficiently specific as to the usefulness of existing parties, Capt. Yeoman offered a supplementary resolution, setting forth, in unmistakable words, that they turned their backs on existing parties," without fear and without remorse."

This roused Mr. Kinney to a final effort to save the Republican party. He grieved to see so many Republicans turning their backs on the old party, which was good enough for him. If they proposed to pass that resolution, he proposed to retire. He was told, in a good-humored way, by many voices, to

"GET OUT."

Mr. Kinney looked melancholy, but retained his seat.

Mr. Mallbone, an adept at talking, said the Republican party had become as corrupt as any party that ever existed. Credit Mobilier prevailed; salary-grab prevailed; and out of whose pockets did the money come? It was abstracted out of the hard earnings of the farmers. [Applause.] He had always been a Republican, but thought it was time to be something else. If they wanted Reform, they should have

A NEW PARTY,

[Applause],—a party devoted to an honest and economical administration of public affairs. He would vote for Carpenter if there was no better man to vote for, but he believed they could find a better man.

Mr. Henderson did not think Mr. Kinney had any right to take part in the meeting if he did not propose to stand by its action.

The Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, an "old man eloquent," a Baptist preacher well known in these parts, had always been a Republican; but, as the old lady remarked when asked if she would take another cup of coffee, she said: "No; give me tea; anything for a change,—anything." [Laughter.] He desired a change. There was no fear of their changing for the worse. He did not conceive that to be possible.

The resolution was then passed without a dissenting voice, Mr. Kinney suppressing his negative.

THE ELECTION OF FOUR DELEGATES

to represent the county in the State Convention at Des Moines was the next business in order. They were nominated by the Convention and elected, as follows:

Delegates—D. L. Fuller, A. S. Boomer, D. W. Prindle, E. M. Wilson.

Alternates—J. B. Morse, S. M. Mallbone, George M. Dale, Rev. J. Z. Zimmerman.

Of the delegates, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Boomer, and Mr. Prindle were formerly Republicans, and Dr. Wilson was a Democrat; and, of the alternates, Mr. Morse, Mr. Mallbone, and Mr. Zimmerman used to be Republicans, and Mr. Dale used to be a Democrat. Mr. Prindle was chosen Chairman of the delegation, which goes to Des Moines unembarrassed by instructions.

The motion by which the meeting was called a "Farmers' and Laborers' Convention" was reconsidered, and it was styled the

"WEBSTER COUNTY ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION,"

in accordance with the call. A County Central Committee was appointed to call a County Convention to nominate county officers.

The Convention then adjourned, every one satisfied with the day's work, except Mr. Kinney,

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.

I have given this extended account of the proceedings, because the Convention is a fair sample of the Anti-Monopoly Conventions held in the various counties of this State, and the remarks give an idea of the sentiments held by the farmers on the vital questions which now engross the attention of the agricultural community of every Western State. There were present at least 300 genuine farmers,—men who earn their living by cultivating the soil,—besides a large number of outsiders. I was informed by a gentleman who knows nearly every man in the county, that nine-tenths of those present were formerly adherents of the Republican party, and that one-tenth only had been Democrats and Liberals. The speeches were generally short, perspicuous, and to the point; and the rules of Parliamentary law were understood, enforced, and obeyed. Those who imagined the farmers could not transact their business in a quiet, orderly, and intelligent manner were mistaken in their calculation. The Convention exhibited more common sense than political conventions generally, and, on the whole, was much more harmonious. This was the first public gathering of the farmers in Webster County, and everybody was invited. Hereafter they will hold delegate conventions, when the status of the members will be defined and discordant elements be excluded.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONVENTION.

The action of this Convention is full of significance, because this town has been the home of Gov. Carpenter since he came to the State, nineteen years ago, and it was expected that this county, where he is well known, would have furnished a sufficient number of his friends to control the Convention, and turn it in his favor. That expectation was general, and some of the party managers have been maneuvering since the call was issued, hoping to rope in the unsophisticated farmer. It was of the highest importance that the farmers of his own county should declare for him in unequivocal and emphatic language. It would have been a signal triumph for him, and would have been heralded by all the party-papers in the State as an evidence of his popularity with the farmers. The Governor was in town several days prior to the Convention, in company with one of the State-House Commissioners,—the ostensible object of his visit being to inspect some quarries where they exhume gypsum. There are wicked persons, however, who are incredulous on this point. They are surprised the Governor never thought of visiting these gypsum beds before, and say that he has been here often enough and long enough to be acquainted with every foot of territory in the vicinity. These incredulous persons state boldly that the real purpose of his visit was to "lay pipe" and control the Convention. It cannot be denied that he had much at stake; that the indorsement of his own county would have aided him immensely all over the State, and have left the impression upon the minds of many that those who knew him best and longest had no faith in the imputations cast upon his integrity by the unfortunate defalcation of the State Treasurer. Had the Granges here espoused his cause, it would have been urged as a potent reason why all the Granges in the State should follow suit, and why he should be nominated by the Anti-Monopoly State Convention. As things turned out, there is no comfort, no encouragement, for him in the proceedings of this Convention. Only one man stood up for him, and he was so intensely in the interest of Gen. Carpenter that he forfeited his influence, if he had any, and subjected himself to an invitation to be silent in a body with which he disavowed having sympathy. His effort as a Republican to take possession of the gathering was palpable, but it could not succeed where the sentiment was so overwhelmingly against being sold out to any party.

REPUBLICANS TRYING TO GOBBLE THE MOVEMENT.

That the Republican politicians are endeavoring to jump aboard the new movement, seize the rudder, and steer its course into their own harbor, is very natural. If they could wrest the power from the farmers, supplant them as leaders of their own movement, use them as instruments of their ambition, and to perpetuate their rule, they would throw up their hats for joy. It is the course that as partisans they should pursue, and that they are pursuing. Regarding them as mere partisans, they cannot be blamed. They are doing their utmost to run "the agricultural machine," as they contemptuously designate the Anti-Monopoly movement. They think no men can run the "machine" but themselves; that, being persons of experience in politics and in managing a party, they can run it better than anybody else; that farmers know nothing of the inside of politics; that they are mere manual laborers, without brains, discretion, or sagacity; and that no reform can come unless it is inaugurated by the party. This assumption of superiority is distasteful to the farmers. They do not desire to become the rag-tag and bob-tail of any party,—mere clay in the hands of political potters, to be fashioned at their will. Republicans claim they can control the Des Moines Anti-Monopoly Convention, so that it will indorse Carpenter, make no nomination, or, in case of necessity, burst up in a row and bring disgrace on the movement. These are not impossible contingencies; but, if the Convention is composed of delegates like those from this county, it will not indorse Carpenter, break up in a row, or make no nomination. The party leaders put great faith in men they claim to have in the Granges, and hope they will leaven the whole lump. For instance, there is the Hon. James Wilson, of Tama, a member of Congress (not James F. Wilson, of Fairfield), who by virtue of being a farmer, is a Granger in excellent standing, and it is claimed that he is putting on the brakes to prevent the Granges in his district from "going off in a sluice;" and Republicans boast that he can hold the members of the order, and wield over them the Republican sceptre, for the benefit of the party. He is an adroit politician and a fine speaker, and much is expected from his influence. They claim to have Republicans in other districts, in every Grange,—less able, but no less unscrupulous in devotion to the party,—men, they say, who will deliver the Granges, body and soul, at the polls on the day of election. This is difficult to believe; and it is unjust to the Grangers, to their independence and intelligence as a body, to entertain the notion that they can be converted into the pliant tools of politicians. As to

THE DEMOCRACY,

it is nowhere. Against majorities varying from 50,000 to 60,000, it has never amounted to much in Iowa. Its ablest men retired to private life, and took little or no active interest in political affairs. The party is dead in this State. The best evidence of its demise is the reluctance of its rank-and-file to attempt resuscitation. In this county, it has given up the ghost, and will make no county-nominations. So say the local leaders. They believe both parties are disintegrating, falling to pieces, and will wait for developments,—at the proper time exercising their right as citizens to vote for whom they please. They are refraining from mixing to any extent with the Anti-Monopoly Movement, whose votes will come mainly from men who have voted the Republican ticket until they are tired and disgusted and will vote it no more. A large portion of the Democratic vote will undoubtedly be cast with the Anti-Monopoly party in preference to the Republican party. The Anti-Monopolists will take the lead, and a large number of former Democrats will sustain it at the polls. All the Democrats will not go with it, however. Some will join the Republican ranks, because they have property in railroads and other corporations, and fear that the defeat of monopoly will depreciate its value. Here is Mr. Duncombe, for example, Democratic member of the Legislature for this district, a keen man of business, who has accumulated wealth, and who has the reputation of having been one of the strongest friends the railroads and corporations had in the Assembly. He, and such as he, are not expected to oppose a monopoly of any kind, but are expected to ally themselves to the Republicans, on the ground that they are in favor of retaining the present order of things, and of giving railroads in the future the same sweep of power they have enjoyed and exercised in the past. Such Democrats regard the platform of the Republicans as a rare collection of specious and delusive generalities, intended to delude the Granges into supporting the State-ticket, but not as expressing the sincere sentiment of the party. There are many of these Democrats of wealth, who naturally incline to be lenient towards corporations; and the Democratic employes of corporations may possibly lean in the same direction. The Republican and Democratic vote will, therefore, be divided,—one portion of each going with the Monopoly party, and the remainder with the Anti-Monopolists. The contest here will not be Republican against Democrat, but Monopoly against Anti-Monopoly. Parties are being reduced to elementary atoms, and out of the chaos arise Monopoly and Anti-Monopoly,—each individual atom joining the side which offers him the greatest attraction. The only possibility of there being a

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

is in the event of failure by the Anti-Monopoly Convention to put an Anti-Monopoly candidate in the field. In that case, the Democrats will be likely to nominate some one. The only name I have heard mentioned in this connection is that of Peter A. Dey, of Iowa City, a Democrat of the old school, at present a member of the State-House Commission. I met Mr. Dey. He is a tall man, straight and slender, with handsome features; has an open countenance, a high forehead, keen eyes; and is a winning and entertaining conversationalist. He said he would not be a candidate; that he had too much business to attend to; that he could not afford it; and that, perhaps he was not in full sympathy with the outcry against capital and corporations. He is a banker. The Democratic party was about extinct, he thought. He liked Gov. Carpenter. He did not think he was dishonest in that State Treasury transaction, though it would not help his election a bit, as the people were disposed to be critical about such matters just now. He was of opinion that Gov. Carpenter would be re-elected, because the Republican party to a great degree controlled the Granges; and he would not be surprised to see him nominated by the Anti-Monopoly Convention. On the other hand, if the Granges took it into their heads to nominate a well-known man of ability,—one of themselves, perhaps,—he did not see how the farmers could go back on him; in fact, he did not believe they would; and, if they did not, they would elect him in spite of everything. He doubted the ability of the farmers to cope with the wily wire-pullers at the head of the Republican organization, and did not think they had executive ability to match veteran politicians, who would divert them from a straightforward course, get them mixed up every way, and take advantage of their confusion. The Granges were wide-spread, and powerful to accomplish anything they undertook, if properly managed. He had heard Mr. Adams, of Crego, a Granger, spoken of as a possible candidate for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor if Carpenter was indorsed. He did not know Adams, except by reputation as a man of fine cultivation and of considerable ability. Anyway, he (Dey) was not a candidate.

GOV. CARPENTER INTERVIEWED.

When I reached here on Friday evening, I learned that Gov. Carpenter was in town, at his father-in-law's mansion,—a neat frame building, inclosed by a fence, and surrounded by luxuriant shrubbery. I did myself the honor of calling on him. He is a medium-sized, heavy-set man, with a square head on broad shoulders; the top of the head rather level; the forehead wide and beetling, overhanging deep-set eyes; the nose nearer the Roman than any other type; the mouth square and strong; and the face covered with closely-clipped hair. He is rather a plain man,—nothing in his aspect subjecting him to the suspicion of being a Governor. He is easy of access, and quite frank in conversation. The subject of railroads was first broached. He said they suffered in the State from discrimination at competing points,—the same complaint that was made before the passage of the last law in Illinois. He had an idea that maximum rates might be fixed by law, and believed the farmers produced too much wheat and corn in the State. The Grangers were very numerous and very powerful, but he did not like the idea of a new party. The Republican party, in his estimation, was sufficient for the emergency. The Granges could control the party if they wanted to, and could get reforms inside the party. He expected to be elected, but not by as large a majority as Grant got last year. Everything else being equal, he would not expect as large a majority; and he had no hesitation in saying that many Republicans were angry with the party on account of the Credit-Mobilier and the back-pay steals; and he did not believe the people would re-elect any man who voted for or took the back-pay. He believed the Credit-Mobilier and back-pay business would reduce his majority, but did not give an opinion as to the effect of the Treasury-defalcation in his own State, which took place under his very nose. He thought the Democrats would take hold of and use the farmers' movement to defeat the Republican party. The movement, he admitted, was a disintegrator, tending to reduce parties to their original elements. The movement was formidable. It was possible, but, perhaps, not probable, that he would be indorsed by the Anti-Monopolist State Convention for Governor, though the remainder of the ticket might be composed of Grangers. The Anti-Monopolists might not make any nomination, fearing the risk of defeat, which they could not well stand in the present incipient state of their organization. If they did nominate one of themselves for Governor, the Grangers would, in all probability, feel bound to stand by him and vote for him. They could not well refuse to vote for a farmer, perhaps, as it would be a slight on their occupation if he were defeated. It was possible they might elect their Governor, but just now he considered his chances best. He believed the Polk County Convention sprung out of a local fight that has been in progress for years in Des Moines. He spoke highly of Mitchell, the Senatorial nominee in that county, and also of Devin. The farmers would probably control the next Legislature, but still he thought he was going to be Governor once more. Such was the substance of a pleasant interview of an hour's duration.

The Governor makes no pretensions to either brilliancy or depth, and he is no orator, though he can make apt remarks at a fair or on the Fourth of July. He came to this State some nineteen years ago with a Government surveying party, and, being a young man on the look-out for a place to settle, selected Fort Dodge, where he took up his abode, and expanded with it. He was engaged in the land-business, ran a farm, and now farms in an amateur sort of way. He was sent to the Legislature from this district, and became conspicuous by his advocacy of the rights of settlers on what is known as "river land," in which many of his constituents were interested. This is a strip of land extending from below Des Moines along the river to the north line of the State, a distance of 200 miles, or thereabouts. It was patented to the State by the United States, on the condition that the State would make a navigable water-course from Des Moines to Keokuk. The State transferred the grant to a New York Company,—the latter to build the canal. The Company went to work and expended the amount of money equivalent to the market value of the land improving the river, or rather converting it into a canal for some distance. There are dams at Croton, Bonaparte, and at one or two other points, constructed by this Company; but they are of little or no service to navigation. In fact, the work was abandoned, experience having clearly demonstrated that it was futile. The Company continued to hold the original patent to the land; but the authorities at Washington, holding that the Company was only entitled to the land as far as the improvements went, issued other patents to actual settlers, who took them in good faith, occupied and improved the territory. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that the land belonged to the Company, and ousted the settlers. This was very hard on the settlers, who had expended years of labor on the land; and, when their case was before the Legislature, Mr. Carpenter befriended them, as he was in duty bound to watch the interests of his constituents. This first brought him into prominence, and earned him the gratitude of many a mile of river-population. But his zeal was in vain; some insinuate that it did the settlers harm, though it helped to make him Governor. He is running a good deal on the same line this time, just as many politicians run on the principle that the slaves must be freed, forgetting that the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863. Here, many of his old constituents say that he could not have remained in the Legislature from this district if he had not done something on the river-land question; that he was sent there for that purpose, and he dared not come home without evincing some interest in the matter. The Grangers insist that he is the representative of a party that has exhausted its usefulness, and which they hold responsible for the corruption everywhere pervading the administration of public affairs. They contend that, were he as pure as Fort Dodge gypsum, were his own skirts entirely clear, were he absolutely above reproach and suspicion in his own person, they could not vote for him, because, by so doing, they would indorse the corruption of the party whose standard he bears aloft. But they do not like the look of their State-Treasury defalcation; they think he must have known all about it; that he must have winked at it, if nothing more; and that sort of transaction is too closely allied to Credit Mobilier and back-pay to meet their approval. They demand honesty and strict integrity, not only in their Congressmen, but in their Governor, and in all their State officers. One of the resolutions in the Republican platform sets forth that Republicans need not vote for any but honest men, or something to that effect. The Cherokee *Times*, a Republican paper, is severe on Gov. Carpenter, refusing to hoist his name, although it hoists the remainder of the ticket. At the head of the ticket is printed "For Governor, Some Honest Man." Many of Carpenter's friends here, in his old home, express their sorrow for him, wish "that thing" had never happened, and say "It may be all right, but it looks bad." SUL.

TEAMS VS. RAILROADS.

OSWEGO, Kendall Co., Ill., July 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As you have not a correct understanding in regard to teaming produce from here to Chicago, permit me to set you right in the matter. Your dispatch is entirely right in saying we find it cheaper to send our produce by teams than by railroad, but not correct in attributing it to the new Railroad law. It has always been cheaper for us to transport certain kinds of freight by teams, but we have been slow to avail ourselves of the advantage, indulging the hope that the railroad would modify its classifications so as to render teaming unprofitable; but, thus far, the managers of the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have been unwilling to do it; and it is a paying business, within 40 miles of Chicago, to haul by wagon some kinds of freight.

To illustrate: Butter in crocks is classed double first-class, which is 60 cents per 100 pounds by the old rate, and 58 2-10 under the new; add to this 10 cents per 100 pounds cartage in Chicago, and we have an enormous freight charge on that important staple. Empty egg-cases are now classed the same. This forces that kind of produce into the express company's hands, the rate being 60 cents per 100 pounds from this station; at that price we can make money by sending by teams. We do not haul any second, third, or fourth class freight, but only the class that the railroad, by its classification, renders profitable. Herewith find a statement of two wagon-loads sent last week:

5,000 pounds at 60 cents	$30.00	
5,000 pounds, return, at 30 cents	15.00	
		$45.00
Two teams, two days, each $4.50 per day	$18.00	
Expenses on the way	5.50	
		$23.50
		$21.50

This is a saving of $21.50 over express-rates. This is no fancy picture, but an actual transaction, one that is being enacted every day in the week from Brush Hill, Downer's Grove, Naperville, Plainfield, and Oswego, and, there is no doubt, from many other places. The merchants of Aurora are talking earnestly about it, and probably by fall the major part of that kind of produce, from that city, will go to Chicago by teams.

We are not especially down on the railroad; but then it is a matter of dollars and cents with us, and it is quite natural for us to feel not a little aggrieved that the railroad should make such rates of freight that we are compelled to return to the primitive modes of transportation. Indeed, such a state of things does not reflect much credit upon the management of a great railroad. The Fox River Valley is a very fine dairy section, and the finest butter reaches our markets in crocks, and shippers wish to forward it in the same package they receive it in, as it goes forward in better condition, and better prices are realized. My shipments reach fifty tons annually, and, at $12 per ton, amount to $600. If that can be done by teams for $300, as you see it can, it is quite a nice saving, and one that merchants and shippers will not be slow to avail themselves of. I am credibly informed that three-fourths of the freight forwarded and received at Naperville is transported by teams. This needs no comment. It would not be so if it did not pay to do it. Railroad men may be wise and shrewd, but certainly this does not look like it. Yours very respectfully,

D. M. HAIGHT.

MR. HESING'S NEW DEPARTURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. Hesing's editorial article, quoted by you recently, will be sufficient to convince those who know the man that, in this Sunday movement, as in every other phase of his political career, he is animated by a spirit of supreme selfishness, which makes him the prime demagogue of Chicago. He now proposes to throw the German voting force of the city over to the Democracy at the coming municipal election, which party he well knows, so far as it has any existence or organization, is in the hands of the worst political bummers that can be found. This plan would work well enough for Hesing (who is able to ride through the streets in a royal carriage, presented by his Republican office-holding admirers), but the probable results of the success of such a canvass would be highly injurious to the interests of the city. Yet it could hardly fail in bringing about a state of affairs very much desired by the Republican managers. No one imagines that a Republican party candidate for Mayor will be nominated this fall, and it is already understood that the papers of that party shall support the so-called "Law-and-Order" ticket; while Mr. Hesing is assured that a sufficient number of Republicans will reinforce the German element to elect the German-Democratic candidate.

The bummer element of the Democracy once installed at the City Hall, without any distinctive national sentiment or strong party to restrain them from acts of folly, and with the intemperate Hesing as chief spokesman, no great effort of imagination is required to picture the scenes likely to be officially enacted, all of which would be set down by the Republican press as the outflow of pure Democracy; and so Grantism would obtain a new lease of life in Chicago, as the only escape from the fossil remains of the Democracy, and Hesing would have accomplished his grand purpose.

Here is the secret of his sudden love for the Democracy; and it may be that the Liberal Germans, in the lamb-like simplicity of their souls, are ready to be entrapped by this emissary of the party of national plunder. At any rate, they now seem to express full confidence in his good faith in this campaign, believing that he dare not betray them. Well, if these often-scorched children have not yet learned the effects of fire, there is nothing like a hotter blaze to reach their case.

Hesing has done more to injure the German people of Chicago in the estimation of the citizens of other nationalities than all other men and influences combined. He is to a great extent responsible for the Sunday crusade, the strength of the anti-beer "fanatics," and the prevailing anti-German sentiment; and to his character of political hypocrite should be added the title of "Chief Temperance Fanatic." Should he succeed in his primary organization, I feel sure that many of the respectable men of the Democratic element—much as they despise fanaticism and illiberality—will seize the most effective weapon within their grasp to knock out the brains of Hesing and lay him upon the shelf, and, at the same time, bury forever the decaying remains of that local plague, the bummer Democracy. These achievements alone would compensate for the loss of our favorite beverage on Sunday, and week-days too, for at least a year. A LATE AMERICAN DEMOCRAT.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

In Minnesota.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A MEETING OF CATHOLIC FARMERS IN DAKOTA COUNTY, JULY 9.

WHEREAS, We, the farmers of Rosemont and vicinity, recognize the necessity which exists for the farmers of the West to unite and co-operate for purposes of mutual protection from the aggressions of organized capital and powerful monopolies; and,

WHEREAS, We have witnessed with pleasure the great work now being performed by the Patrons of Husbandry in behalf of the farmers, through all the States of the West; and,

WHEREAS, Some of our fellow-citizens, while desiring to coperate with the Patrons of Husbandry, are restrained by certain conscientious doubts as to the limitation of secrecy in that order; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby agree to organize ourselves into an "Agricultural Society," to be devoted to the moral and material improvement of its members.

BY A FARMERS' CONVENTION AT UTICA, WINONA COUNTY, JULY 4:

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to all Credit-Mobilier and salary steals, and all other corruptions and extravagance; and that we hold all officials engaged in them as dishonest and unworthy of trust, no matter how high the office they hold; and that we are in favor of strict economy in Town, County, State, and National Government.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who is not in accordance with the sentiments of the above resolutions from principle; and that we recommend to the Anti-Monopolists of all parties to nominate for County, Legislative, and State officers such men only; and we pledge ourselves to support no others.

BY KASOTA (LE SUEUR COUNTY) GRANGE, P. OF H., JULY 4.

Resolved, That we, as Grangers, do hereby declare ourselves absolutely free and independent of all past political connections; that we will give our suffrage only to such men for office who, being "honest and capable," we know to be in full sympathy with farmers generally; that no office-hunter or office-holder can carry his grist to mill or secrete his stealings in our pouches.

BY BURNSIDE (GOODHUE COUNTY) GRANGE, P. OF H., JULY 12.

Resolved, That hereafter we will recognize no political party, except farmers and their oppressors.

Resolved, That we will not support any candidate for any National, State, or County office, who will not pledge himself to work for the industrial classes of *our country*; and who, we have good reason to believe, *is for sale* at a price within the purchasing capacity of any railroad ring or moneyed monopoly.

By a Mass Convention of farmers of Meeker County, at Litchfield, July 11:

Resolved, That one farmer should not loan money to another at a higher rate of interest than 12 per cent.

BY WASEHA COUNTY COUNCIL, P. OF H., JULY 12.

Resolved, That we look upon the present credit system, so universal in the West, as one of the most burdensome that could be devised. By this system, the honest and prompt payers are compelled to make up the losses resulting from the non-payment of debts by the dishonest and unfortunate. By it, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic are compelled, through self-interest and to cover all contingencies, to add a large percentage to their goods above actual cash value. By this system and its accompanying evil,—a high rate of interest,—many men have lost their homes after years of laborious effort, and all have been more or less impoverished. We, therefore, recommend to our brother-Patrons a united effort to abolish this system, and in its place establish the rule of "Pay as you go." And we invite men of every calling to co-operate with us in bringing about this change as rapidly as circumstances will permit. To this end we pledge our support to any person or persons who will engage in mercantile or other business on a reasonable cash-basis in our midst.

Resolved, That it is for the true interests of ourselves and the manufacturers of agricultural implements that we deal directly with each other, and that, in all cash-transactions, the purchaser should have the benefit of the usual commission and discount; and that, so far as possible, we will deal only with those manufacturers who will concede to this reasonable demand.

Resolved, That we denounce and deprecate the wheat-ring railroad arrangement of rebates and special rates, whereby we, as well as our home-merchants and dealers, are practically prohibited from shipping our wheat directly to Eastern markets; and we invite the co-operation of all men in an effort to devise ways and means which shall deliver the people of this State from the merciless grasp of this monopoly.

Resolved, That the charge of $20 by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company for simply hauling a car-load of lumber or lime from Owatonna to this place—15 miles—when the regular charge for the same from Winona to this place—105 miles—is only $20, is an unjust discrimination and an outrageous extortion, which call loudly for a stringent legal remedy; and we pledge ourselves to vote for no man for the Legislature who does not stand committed in favor of a law to prohibit all scuh unjust discriminations.

Resolved, That we are desirous of political reform, of honesty, economy, and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every man should feel bound to participate in politics; and, to make an end of bad men forcing their election by securing a party-nomination, we pledge ourselves to oppose the election of dishonest or incompetent candidates, whatever party may present them.

Resolved, That we denounce the Credit-Mobilier and salary-increase transactions of Congress as unworthy of the National Legislature; and that we demand the retirement of every member whose hands are soiled with these transactions, from public office.

Mrs. Caudle Silenced.

The Brantford (Canada) *Courier* tells of a gentleman of that town who recently tried an experiment which he says has completely cured his wife of jealousy. He says he was subject to a nightly curtain lecture from his better half, at a time when he wished to be wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, for returning an affection for an old lady friend. He bore it for several nights with a Christian-like resignation, but he at last devised a plan for putting an end to it. He procured a piece of wood formed in the shape of a human being and dressed it in some of his wife's wardrobe, and then placed it in the garden, sitting in an iron chair. To this graven image he knelt down and poured forth impassioned addresses. The servant girl was standing at the kitchen door at this time, and overheard these appeals. She immediately notified her mistress of the fact. Presently both of them emerged from the kitchen, armed with broomsticks, and made an attack upon the "dummy woman," while the husband, who had retired in good order, sat at the back enjoying the scene. After knocking the image over, they pounced upon and tore the clothing in rags. They soon discovered the cheat, and rushed into the house terribly mortified. The husband followed them and said exasperating things. Whenever she shows any disposition to be jealous he has only to mention that little scene in the garden, and she changes the topic. The servant has since been induced to go to the States, where the "wages are high."

Daniel Webster's Recipe for Punch.

Boston Correspondence of the New Orleans Herald.

If the god-like Daniel cared nothing for riches he did love a good punch, and he knew how to concoct a drink fit for gods. Some time before his death he gave his old, life-long friend, Maj. Brooks, of Boston, his benefaction and blessing, and left him, as the last earthly good he could bestow, the following recipe for what is now known here among the elect as the Webster punch. It is composed of "one bottle of pure old French brandy (smuggled direct preferred), one bottle sherry, one ditto old Jamaica rum, two ditto claret, one ditto champagne, one dozen lemons, one pint strong tea, sugar, strawberries, and pineapple to suit the taste, plenty of ice, *no water*."

A Brutal Crime.

We have another instance of the frightful brutality of British crime. A gang of garroters in Lambeth, under the leadership of a sweet youth calling himself "The Black Prince," resorted to a new method of relieving a victim of his diamond ring. One of them seized the finger and hammered it with a heavy instrument, which broke the bone; it was then twisted round until it came out of the socket. Here the operation was interrupted, and the ruffians decamped with only a gold watch and chain. The poor man was carried home in an almost insensible condition. His eyesight was much injured, and two fingers of his hand remained useless.

THE FORT SNELLING SWINDLE.

How Frank Steele & Co. Got 6,300 Acres for Nothing.

And Charged the United States $102,000 for Taking It.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, July 19.

Within the past month the greater part of the Fort Snelling reservation has been sold at public auction. Three thousand acres were sold for $200,000. The balance unsold is worth as much more. It has been whispered quietly all over the State that this affair was a fraud; that there was a wooly head under the woodpile; that our "Tammany Ring" had made a "big thing" out of Uncle Sam. Many have been the chuckles, nods, and winks of those in the ring.

Being always anxious to furnish the people with the facts in reference to such matters, the *Dispatch* has, by its Washington agents' diligent study of the papers on file in the War Department, been enabled to lay before its readers the facts in reference to this transaction. They reveal one of the most shameful cases of fraud ever practiced on the American people.

HOW THE FRAUD BEGAN.

Fort Snelling was selected by the United States for a military post as far back as 1825. The Government spent $54,701 in the erection of buildings there. After a while, now many years ago, Frank Steele, then quite a young man, became sutler at the fort. As the result proved, he was "wide awake" and on the lookout for "chances." He first obtained permission to establish a ferry across the Mississippi River on condition that he was to transport all soldiers and officers free of charge. This ferry he still holds. It has been a source of great wealth to him. It was all the time really the property of the United States, for they had reserved the right to turn him out any time by giving three months' notice.

On the 23d of April, 1856, Steele wrote a letter proposing to buy the reservation at $15 per acre. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, refused to sell because the fort was needed for military purposes. Then an act was sneaked through Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to sell *any* forts which had become useless. Under this act the fort was sold to Steele in 1857. The facts concerning this sale were shown by

A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

which followed. On the 4th of January, 1858, on motion of Hon. Robert Smith, member of Congress from Illinois, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of the military reservation at Fort Snelling, the manner in which such sale was made; to whom made; the consideration paid; the terms of payment; whether the price paid or agreed to be paid was adequate or not; and whether the said reserve at the time of said sale was longer wanted for the public service, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Burnett, Morris, Morrill, Faulkner, and Pettit as the Select Committee.

WHAT THE INVESTIGATION SHOWED.

On the 27th of April, 1858, the Committee made their report. A minority report was made by Burnett, of Kentucky, and Faulkner, of Virginia. By the report of the Committee the following facts appear: Within six weeks after the new Secretary of War, the notorious Floyd, entered his office, the sale was ordered. This order was made without any consultation with Gen. Scott, the Lieutenant-General of the army, or with any other army officer of prominence, to ascertain whether the fort was needed for military purposes. The best proof that it was needed is that the Government still uses it, nearly twenty years after the sale.

Floyd had a "chum" in Virginia, named William King Heiskell, a corporal in the Virginia militia, to whom he entrusted the business of the sale of the fort. On June 1, 1857, Heiskell reached St. Paul. On the 5th he took Maj. Eastman, already here, into the commission with him to sell the fort. The next day it was sold *at private sale* to Franklin Steele for $90,000.

VALUE OF STEELE'S PURCHASE.

The Government buildings alone were worth $50,000, according to the testimony of Col. Thomas. Mr. Steele estimated them to be worth $18,000, but the Government had spent over $50,000 in building them, and $10,000 had been spent on the reservation the year before. There were in the reservation 7,300 acres. So that if we call the buildings worth one-half the estimate, say $60,000, it would leave but $60,000 to pay for 7,300 acres of land, or at the rate of $8.21 an acre, while land all around the reservation was selling for $30 an acre! This sale was made in 1857, prior to the great crisis, and when land in that region commanded very high prices. Farm lands, as old settlers tell us, were at higher figures than they have ever been since.

WHY THE SALE WAS PRIVATE.

Heiskell talked with no one else but Steele about the sale, except the bar-keeper of the hotel where he stopped. He was afraid that moneyed men would hear of it and "make combinations to beat down the price." Frank Steele admitted in conversation that he would have given $110,000 if he could not have got it for less. The Hon. Robert Smith, M. C., testified that if he had had a chance to bid he would have given *four times* as much as Steele bought it for. Subsequently to the sale Matthew Johnson testified that the parties offered him the one twenty-seventh part of the land for $25,000, equal to $675,000 for the whole tract. Steele offered, and his offer was accepted, $90,000—$30,000 cash and the balance in one and two years *without interest*. At that time money was worth in St. Paul 3 per cent per month.

MORE REASONS FOR SECRECY.

But there is yet more of the story. Kenneth McKenzie and Franklin Steele both had erected buildings on the reservation. They did not own them, for being on the property of the United States they belonged to the United States. McKenzie and Steele were there simply on sufferance. Shortly before the sale of the reservation, Steele bought out McKenzie for $15,000. Steele's own property on the reserve was worth $10,000. Here, then, was $25,000 worth of investments to which Steele could only obtain a title by buying out the United States' title. So that when Steele agreed to pay $90,000 he was paying $25,000 for certain improvements made by McKenzie and himself which he had to buy or lose. Therefore, from the $90,000 we must deduct $30,000 for the value of the Government buildings, and $25,000 for the value of the buildings erected by McKenzie and Steele, leaving a balance of $35,000 to pay for 7,300 acres of land, or at the rate of $4.79 per acre. And this is the property which the Hon. Robert Smith, a large owner of land in Minnesota, and well acquainted with the reservation, testified under oath he could have sold for $500,000! This is the land of which 6,300 acres have just been sold at the rate of $400,000. The Commissioners by a secret sale sold the property to Steele for $90,000, although they well knew that one year before Steele had made a written proposition to Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to buy the place for $15 an acre, or $20,000 more than they sell it for at private sale to the same man.

The sale to Steele was so secret that the very officer in command of the fort knew nothing of it until the contract was executed. It was so secret that one month afterwards an intelligent gentleman living in St. Paul did not know it was made. It was so secret that a Mr. Reynolds, of St. Louis, on Aug. 19, 1857,—nearly three months after the sale,—wrote to the Secretary of War to know *when* it would be sold.

The sale was in violation of the rights of the people of Minnesota. Instead of being made in legal subdivisions of forty acres each, either at open auction or by sealed proposals, as in the case of other sales of reservations, and thus to allow our citizens to buy small tracts, it was sold in a body to Mr. Steele, representing himself, Richard Schell, of New York, John C. Mather Graham, and other non-resident men of fortune.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

On June 4, 1858, the House reached a vote on the resolutions as amended; and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the management of the sale by the agents authorized by the Secretary of War to conduct the same was *injudicious and improper*, and resulted, by its want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desiring to purchase which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted.

Yeas, 123; nays, 64.

Resolved, That the terms of sale adopted by the agents appointed by the Secretary of War to make said sale *are disapproved of*; for the reasons, first, that a *credit unauthorized by law* was given to the purchasers; and second, that the right of possession, after the sale, reserved to the Government was calculated to prevent a fair sale at a fair price.

Resolved, That the evidence taken by the Select Committee appointed under the authority of the resolution of this House of Jan. 4, 1858, be transferred to the Secretary of War, to the end that, in conjunction with the Attorney-General of the United States, he may adopt such measures in respect of the sale as they shall be of the opinion, in view of the facts developed by such evidence, that the public interests require.

Yeas, 116; nays, 53.

STEELE WINS A STEP.

What did this action of the House signify? That the sale was "injudicious and improper;" that it was "disapproved of" by Congress; that its terms were "unauthorized by law;" and that the Secretary of War and Attorney-General should adopt "such measures as the public interests require" as to the sale. The sale was therefore *repudiated* by the highest power in the United States, the representatives of the people. What were the results? In the face of these resolutions, with the testimony in his hands showing the fraud of the whole transaction, the infamous Floyd, on the 9th of July, 1858,—a little more than a month after Congress had repudiated and denounced the sale,—deliberately *placed Steele in possession of the fort*. He had paid but $30,000 of the $90,000; the law provided that no title should be given until the consideration money had been paid; but, in the face of this law, in the face of the Congressional exposure, still owing $60,000 on which he was to pay no interest, Steele entered into possession. The order to transfer the fort to Steele is addressed to Capt. A. W. Reynolds, A. Q. M. Fort Snelling, and is signed by T. S. Jessup, Quartermaster-General, by order of the Secretary of War, and bears date of July 9, 1858. The transfer was made on the theory that the Government did not require the fort for military purposes, and yet to-day, nearly twenty years after the sale, the Government is still using it for military purposes.

THE GRABBERS NOW REPUDIATE.

What followed? Steele, of course, paid up the $60,000? *Not a cent!* His party did even better for themselves than not paying, for the $30,000 paid before has been returned to them, with how much more will never be exactly known until Congress orders another investigation. Steele first proposed to pay the $60,000 balance due by him by claiming damages from the United States because Congress investigated the matter! In his letter to Floyd of Jan. 22, 1859, he says:

It is quite probable that you have heard that I intended, in consequence of the action of Congress and its influence upon the property, to decline further payment until some allowance was made by the Government for the damages that I have sustained consequent upon the action of Congress in the investigation of the subject.

Afterwards he says:

If you will withdraw the contract from the hands of the attorney to whom it was sent [to commence suit to cancel it], I will waive all claim for damages, and make a payment of $10,000 within four months, and the balance due ($50,000) *as soon thereafter as possible*.

These were easy terms for Mr. Steele to ask. Who would not be willing to buy forts when payment was to be made "as soon as possible?"

SHERMAN'S IDEA OF TERMS.

To anticipate the run of the narrative a little, the matter was referred to Gen. Sherman. On May 26, 1866, he gave his opinion that "Mr. Steele is not anxious to fulfill the terms of his agreement." The General adds:

A fair compromise should be made with him [Steele], and none would be more fair than to credit him with the money paid—$30,000—with interest, and charge him with all moneys received by him. He has had the use of the valuable ferry privileges, and has had the benefit of other rents and profits, and should make a declarative statement of the amount and receive the balance due him.

If this plan had been followed, Steele, instead of getting 6,300 acres and his $30,000 back, would have had to pay the Government for a balance, for the receipts from the ferry during the war were enormous.

"THINGS WORKING" FOR STEELE.

When the war broke out in 1861, and a call was made for the first regiment, the first intention was to make St. Paul the place of rendezvous. The order from Washington designated St. Paul; the Governor's order did the same. But it was urged by parties in Mr. Steele's interest that the State must use Fort Snelling. There was abundance of vacant land around St. Paul; camps could have been readily formed, and cheap buildings erected. But the designation was made to Fort Snelling. Adj.-Gen. John B. Sanborn, in his report of January, 1862 (Ex. Doc., Minn., 1861, p. 82), says:

I immediately made efforts to secure the old post of Fort Snelling for the purpose, and succeeded in securing the same, with the understanding and agreement with the party in possession that the State should have the use of it for military purposes without expense.

Gen. Acker, in his Order No. 1, April 16, 1861, says: "The general rendezvous will be at St. Paul."

Gen. Sanborn issued his first order April 27, 1861, eleven days after Gen. Acker's order, and said: "Captains will report to the Adjutant-General at Fort Snelling."

The Fort was now used as a rendezvous, but by the State authorities, to whom it had been tendered *free of expense*. Something more was necessary. The plotters wanted to have

THE UNITED STATES ROPED IN.

Finally, about January, 1862, an order was obtained from the War Department at Washington designating Fort Snelling as the recruiting rendezvous of the State militia and volunteers. The trap was sprung, the thing was fixed! Frank Steele was deriving an immense income from the ferry at Fort Snelling. The travel to and from the fort was enormous. Strings half a mile long of vehicles had to wait to take their turns in crossing. *Frank was quietly charging up his rent to the Government.*

The next necessity was that the War Department should look favorably upon Steele's game. As long as Secretary Stanton held that place his clear perceptions and unflinching integrity prevented action satisfactory to the grabbers. But they were patient. They bided their time. They waited until long after the war closed. They chiefly

RELIED UPON ALEX. RAMSEY.

They could help him with Democratic votes in the Legislature and with sham Democratic papers, and Ramsey could help them by advising, as he did, the Secretary of War to settle the difficulty "upon an equitable basis!" The conspiracy triumphed at last. Frank Steele drew up the following

LITTLE BILL:

The United States to F. Steele, Dr. Jan. 24, 1868.

To use and occupation of Fort Snelling reservation for military purposes from April 24, 1861, to Jan. 24, 1868,—81 months at $2,000 per month	$162,000
Credit—By balance of purchase money unpaid	60,000
Total claim	$102,000

THE GRAB FORCED.

The War Department under Gen. Belknap allowed this bill for "rent." It took back 1,000 acres immediately around the fort; it paid back the $30,000 received from Steele; and now, within a few days back, Steele has sold one-half of the property for $200,000! The other half is divided by the conspirators, being worth another $200,000.

This fraud has robbed the United States of landed property worth $400,000, for which they received nothing—for the $30,000 instalment was offset by the loss of the ferry earnings, rents, and other profits which by rights belonged to the United States. As the 6,300 acres have sold at the rate of $400,000, the United States paid $133,000 a year rent for its own property, for which it had never been paid, and of which it had never made any conveyance to the party claiming rent. In other words, the party that owns the land pays rent to the man that doesn't own it; and the man that doesn't own it collects enough for what he has no right to rent to pay for the whole property. If the fraud were not so enormous the farce of it would be laughable beyond measure.

CONCLUSIONS.

We don't blame Frank Steele so much as the War Department. He is a respectable adventurer, and his idea of a government is something to be preyed upon. There is, however, no limit to the blame deserved by a department which, either from folly or corruption, would consummate such rascality. And, more than all, we blame Alexander Ramsey, who, when conferred with by the War Department, and knowing the whole history of the fraud, should, from either cowardly or corrupt motives, have permitted such villainy to triumph, not only without a word of protest, but with his assent and connivance.

Steele may be out of reach of the law. He has pocketed his plunder and is laughing at the people; but Ramsey seeks re-election, hoping for further assistance from Steele in the way of mutual favors, to again guard their interests with the stern and watchful integrity he has shown in the case we have related. With him at least the people can settle. They commenced to do so last Wednesday.

Horrible Cruelty of Mexican Bandits.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, July 11.

Among the passengers on the California yesterday was a little girl, aged about 12 years, who, with her mother, was on the way to friends in San Francisco. The child possessed a beautiful form and was endowed with winning graces of manner; but her features bore the marks of most atrocious cruelty. She had been captured by the savage troops of the bandit Chief Lozada, of Tepic, and the fiends (who had detained her as a hostage) becoming impatient at the non-payment of her ransom, burned her face in the most dreadful manner. She said that they held her down, and heaped the glowing coals from their camp-fire upon her face.

Mrs. Lee.

A recent visitor to Mrs. Lee at Alexandria, Va., found her busily engaged in coloring an exquisite bunch of autumn leaves, which, on questioning her, he found were destined for a fair to be held soon, the proceeds of which are to go toward erecting a memorial chapel to Gen. Lee. Making fancy work for this fair and painting pictures is Mrs. Lee's favorite occupation, and so eager is she to contribute to its success that she rises at 5 o'clock to begin her work.

BRINE VS. BOARD OF TRADE.

Decision of Judge Williams in Favor of the Petitioner.

The Board of Directors Has Power to Suspend a Member.

But It Must Do It in Accordance with Law.

In This Case No Notice Was Given, No Proof Taken, and the Individual Members Not Tried.

Therefore the Trial is Worthless, and the Demurrer Sustained.

The case of Brine v. The Board of Trade came up before Judge Williams, yesterday afternoon, when the following decision was rendered, sustaining petitioner's (Brine's) demurrer to defendant's answer to his bill:

On the 9th of April last, the petitioner filed his petition in this Court praying for a writ of mandamus against the defendant, to restore him to his franchises as a member of the Board of Trade. The petition is very voluminous, and sets out the history of the plaintiff's connection with the Board of Trade, and the manner of his expulsion therefrom, with the attendant facts and circumstances. Upon the 21st of April the defendant filed its answer to the petition, setting up at great length the various facts upon which the defendant relies for its defense. To this answer a demurrer has been filed by the plaintiff, and the question now to be determined by the Court is, whether, admitting the answer to be true, it constitutes a good defense in law to the application for the writ of mandamus.

It was suggested in argument, but not urged, that the action in its present form was not properly brought. By the uniform practice at common law, the suit was prosecuted in the name of the sovereignty, by some person, or persons, called a relator. The statute of 1871-2 has changed the practice materially in mandamus cases. Such change has not perhaps extended so far as to dispense with the making of the State a party to the suit. Inasmuch, however, as the action is substantially a civil remedy, and the State at best only a nominal party, and as the Court has, under our late statutes, the right, at any time before final judgment, to allow the action to be amended by the introduction of the State as a party, I shall now treat the case as if the suit had been instituted in accordance with the common-law practice, and shall, for the present, disregard the objection as to the form of the action.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The petition alleges, amongst other things, that Brine, in the year 1860 or 1861, became a member of the Board of Trade, which corporation was organized under a special charter of the State in the year 1859, and that he continued a member of that Board up to the year 1872, having paid his initiation fee and all assessments, and was in the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the members of said Board. That, in the year 1871, he formed a partnership with John B. Lyon and T. B. Rice, under the partnership name of J. B. Lyon & Co., for the purpose of buying and selling grain and other commodities on their own account and on commission, and that said firm was among the largest operators upon the Board; that in August, 1872, the firm of John B. Lyon & Co. made a contract with Culbertson, Blair & Co. for the purchase of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat at $1.57½ per bushel, to be delivered at sellers' option during August, 1872; that Culbertson, Blair & Co., under the rules of the Board, demanded at the time of the execution of the contract $1,800 as margin, which was promptly deposited with the Treasurer of the Board by J. B. Lyon & Co.; that, from various causes, narrated by the petitioner at length in his petition, No. 2 spring wheat had greatly declined in the market, and Culbertson, Blair & Co. having demanded an additional margin of $2,200, the said J. B. Lyon & Co., under advice of counsel, failed to respond, but did not repudiate their contract and were in a position to fulfill the same, and had money in bank to pay for the wheat when delivered in quantity and quality, as called for by the contract; that Culbertson, Blair & Co. never delivered nor offered to deliver wheat of the grade mentioned in the contract, or any wheat whatever, during the month of August, but, upon the refusal of J. B. Lyon & Co. to put up the margin of $2,200, notified them that the contract was closed, they fixing the price of the wheat at $1.11½ per bushel, and Culbertson, Blair & Co. then claimed of petitioner's firm the sum of $4,600 which they refused to pay, but, under protest, allowed Culbertson, Blair & Co. to withdraw the $1,800 margin then on deposit with the Treasurer of the Board.

On the 26th of August, 1872, Culbertson, Blair & Co. commenced an attachment suit in the State of New York against J. B. Lyon & Co., for the recovery of the $4,600 (less $1,800) for the breach of the contract. On the same day they applied to the Secretary of the Board, and asked for the suspension of J. B. Lyon & Co. from the privileges of membership until they had settled the difference between said firms. At 11 o'clock of Aug. 26, a note was sent to J. B. Lyon & Co., by the Secretary of the Board, notifying him; and he also informed him very fully of a meeting of the Board of Directors at half-past 3 that afternoon to try the case, and asked petitioner if such verbal notification was sufficient, to which petitioner replied, "Yes." At half-past 3 o'clock the Board of Directors met, and Mr. Blair, of the firm of Culbertson, Blair & Co., stated to the Board the making of the contract, and its breach, and the refusal to put up the $2,200 margin, and that he had sent J. B. Logan & Co. a bill of the difference, amounting to $4,600, which petitioner had refused to pay, and asked for a suspension of J. B. Lyon & Co. from the privileges of membership of the Board. Petitioner and John B. Lyon were present, and made no response or defense, but admitted nothing and waived nothing in reference to the proceedings, whereupon the Board of Directors, by a vote of 5 to 4, voted that J. B. Lyon & Co. be suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board for failure to comply with their contract with Culbertson, Blair & Co. Petitioner further claims that the Board of Directors have no right to suspend him, but that that power exists only in the Board of Trade as a whole, when properly convened; that they had no right to suspend J. B. Lyon & Co., but only the individual members of the firm, and that only upon proper notice; that the proceedings of the Board of Directors were hasty and prejudiced, and that, by their illegal and unfair action, he has been excluded from the Board and prevented from transacting any business as a member thereof; that his membership is a valuable franchise for which he has paid a large sum, and from which he is entitled to draw a large income in the receipt of his usual commissions, etc.; and that his exclusion from the Board entirely destroys his business.

MEMBERSHIP NOT A FRANCHISE.

Membership in such an organization is not a franchise, and the Courts do not interfere for the protection of members any further than to see that the rules are not in conflict with law, and that the Society in the control and discipline of its members, proceeds in conformity with its own rules and by-laws. Corporations organized under charters derive their powers from the law which creates them and not from the assent of the individual members. Their members are bound by the provisions of the charter, and all by-laws passed in conformity therewith, independent of the question whether they have formally signified assent thereto. Membership in a corporation is a franchise, and the deprivation of it is disfranchisement. The rights of members being confined by law, such can only be invested in conformity with law. The agreement to obey the rules, therefore, in the case of a member of the Board of Trade, can have no binding efficacy in any case where such rule contravenes the provisions of its charter. The pertinent inquiry, therefore, is, did the charter and by-laws of the Board of Trade, passed in conformity with the charter, authorize the suspension of the petitioner, and, if he could be suspended in any case, do the facts, as disclosed by the respondent's answer, show that he was properly and lawfully suspended in this case?

SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION.

In this connection it becomes important to inquire wherein, if at all, suspension differs from expulsion. Moses says in his work upon Mandamus (page 151): "A suspension is a temporary amotion; and otherwise it is said, under pretense of repeated suspensions, an affair might be entirely excluded from the advantage of his situation." To the same effect is the language in Angell and Ames on Corp., Sec. 705. Willcock on Corp. (side paging), 379. Dillon on Municipal Corp., Sec 186, note, and Sec. 683. Though this language is applied by these writers to a question of amotion, the principle applies equally to the case of disfranchisement. In the case of the State ex rel. Graham v. The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Milwaukee (20 Wis. 72), the Supreme Court of Wisconsin said: "The suspension of Graham was a qualified expulsion. Whether it is called suspension or expulsion, it disqualifies him either temporarily or permanently." So, in the case of the petitioner, his disfranchisement is absolute for the time being. He is for the present as fully deprived of his rights as if he had been actually, formally expelled, and if he has been illegally suspended he is entitled to redress at the hands of the courts, as certainly as he would be had his connection with the Board been forever sundered by its vote.

THE POWER OF EXPULSION CONSIDERED.

It was argued upon the part of the petitioner that the question involved in this case was a judicial question which by our Constitution was vested only in the courts, and that therefore Brine could not be suspended either by the Board of Trade or the Board of Directors. I shall not discuss the question at length what is a judicial function under the meaning of the Constitution. Whether or not the petitioner has failed to comply with his contract with Culbertson, Blair & Co., I do not regard as involving a question of judicial power, within the meaning of that instrument. It was said in Bagge's case that "if the corporation have power, by charter or prescription, to remove him (a member) for a reasonable cause, that will be per legem terræ." In the case at bar, the charter gives to the Board of Trade the right "to expel such persons as they may see fit." In Lord Bruce's case (2 Strainge, 809), the Court said: "The modern opinion has been that a power of a motion is incident to the corporation," and Lord Mansfield, in Rex v. Richardson, said: "We all think that modern opinion is right. It is necessary to the good order and good government of corporate bodies that there should be such a power, as much as the power to make by-laws." Lord Coke says: "There is a tacit condition amended to the purchase, which, if he breaks, he may be disfranchised." Having cited the three classes of cases for which a corporation may be disfranchised, Lord Mansfield as to the second class says: "But where the officer is merely against his duty as a corporator, unless the power is incident, franchises or offices might be forfeited for offenses, and yet there would be no means to carry the law into execution." As for all those offenses which make the member infamous and unfit to discharge any public office or duty, it has uniformly been held that the offender must be first tried by a jury and convicted before he can be disfranchised. Angell and Ames on Corp., Sec. 412.

WHERE THE BOARD MAY TRY AND EXPEL.

But as that class of offenses which involve a breach of duty as a corporator, it has uniformly been held that the only forum to which he was amenable was the corporation against which he had offended. The question to be tried is whether he has broken conditions annexed to the franchise, and such a trial by the corporation is itself a trial *per legem terræ*. The Constitution never intended to vest the power to try such questions in the courts of justice. To do so would overthrow the adjudications of the last 150 years. The petitioner, not having committed any offense which has rendered him infamous, if tried at all, could only be tried for his breach of duty as a corporator, and then only by the corporation of which he was a member. The facts in reference to their trial, as set forth in the answer of respondent, do not differ materially from those disclosed in the petition, and need not be again rehearsed. Respondent claims in his answer that the petitioner was properly and legally tried, convicted, and suspended by the Board of Directors. The petitioner denies that the Board of Directors had any power to try him, and insists in argument that, if any power exists anywhere but in the courts, it exists in the whole body of the corporation; in other words, that as the power to expel was, by the charter, conferred to the corporation, they could not delegate that power to a smaller number of that body, the Board of Directors. The charter of the Board of Trade gives to it the right to make rules and regulations for the government of the body, not contrary to the laws of the land. In giving to the Board of Trade the right to expel, the charter adds the words "in manner to be prescribed by the rules, regulations, and by-laws thereof." By Section 9, of Rule 5, the Board of Trade has authorized the Board of Directors to suspend members who, after examination, had been found to have failed to comply promptly with the terms of any business contract, written or verbal.

POWER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO SUSPEND.

The question as to the right upon the part of the Board of Trade to delegate this power of suspension is one not free from difficulty. In Auly and Ames on Corp., Sec. 432 (page 451), it is said the power of a motion and disfranchisement, unless it has been expressly confided to a particular person or class, is to be exercised by the person or class in whom the right appointing or admitting is bestowed. To the same effect is the language in Wilcock on Corp., page 246; 2 Kent Com., 298 (359); 8 Dunn and East, 200; Rex v. Faversham, 1 Douglas, 157; Rex v. Lyne. Dillon on Municipal Corporation, Sec. 180, page 217. But how must it be expressly confided to a lesser body? By the charter or by-laws passed in accordance with the charter? Kent says (2 Kent's Com., 298-359): "But a select body of the corporation may possess the power, not only when given by the charter, but in consequence of a by-law made by the body at large; for the body at large may delegate their powers to a select body as the representative of the whole community." Wilcock says (page 247). "The power of amotion does not pass by a grant of the power to elect as incidental to it, but must be expressly reposed in the select body by the charter. It was not directly determined, but it was assumed by Lord Mansfield, that it may be transferred to a select body by a by-law in the same manner as the right of election." Auly & Ames on Corp., Sec. 422, page 452.

On the other hand, the case of the State vs. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, decided that the power of a motion granted to the body of the corporation could not be delegated unless the power to delegate was expressly given by the charter. The Court, in that case, said that it had not been directly determined in any case that the power might be transferred to a select body by the whole corporation. But the language of Kent is directly in favor of such a delegation of power, and he cites the case of Rex. v. Spencer, where Mansfield says: "When the power of making by-laws is in the body at large they may delegate their rights to a select body, who become the representatives of the whole community." Dillon, in his work on municipality corporations, page 217, Section 180, note 4, says that Lord Mansfield seemed to be of opinion that it was competent to transfer the power of amotion from the whole body to a select body by an ordinance or by-law, but that the question seems not to have been directly determined.

THE PAGE CASE CONSIDERED.

If there were no direct adjudication, the opinions of two such lawyers as Lord Mansfield and Chancellor Kent would be entitled to attentive consideration. In this uncertainty of the law it becomes important to examine the case of The People ex. rel. Page v. Chicago Board of Trade. (45 Ill., 112). That case was decided in 1867, two years later than the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce case. That case was tried before me in this Court, and the judgment here rendered was affirmed in the Supreme Court. Neither in this nor in the Supreme Court were the two questions last discussed made in argument. It was not contended that the act of the Board of Directors in suspending Page was either an assumption of the judicial functions belonging only to the courts, nor that the power to suspend could not be delegated to it by the Board of Trade. Those questions not having been argued, the judgment in that case is not to be considered as an authoritative decision upon those points.

But it is equally true that if either point is well taken, the decision in the Page case ought not either in the Circuit or Supreme Court to have been in favor of respondent. Page was tried by the Board of Directors, as was the petitioner, and suspended under the same rule and for the same reason that petitioner was suspended. The trials were in several respects different, but the complaint in each case was to the same board, and contained substantially the same charges, and the final action was alike and under the same rule.

The unreasonableness and injustice of the by-law was the principal point relied on in the argument of the Page case, and the principal point dwelt upon by the Court; but the Court, in delivering its opinion, said that the charter of the Board of Trade gave "the power of expulsion, and under that power the corporation has adopted this by-law,"—the very one now under consideration,—"providing that if a member fail to comply with a business contract made with another member, he shall be expelled." In our judgment though it (the rule) might sometimes operate harshly, it is well adapted to secure the object we have above named, and preserve the high character and credit of the Board. That the rule, even in its present form, is either unreasonable or unjust, we cannot hold, even if there had been no express grant in the charter of a power of expulsion, we should be inclined to hold that a prompt performance by the members of their contracts with each other, was so important to the well-being of such a corporation as this, that a member failing in this regard was guilty of a breach of his duty as corporator, and if the corporation thought proper to pass a by-law making such breach of duty a ground of disfranchisement, the act would have to be sustained as an exercise of its inherent power under the rules of the common law."

The decision in the Page case is, therefore, not without its value in passing upon the right and power of the Board of Directors to suspend a member under Sec. 9 of Rule 5 of the Board of Trade, in a state of facts such as appeared in the record in that case.

FORM OF TRIAL BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Admitting that Brine could be tried by the Board of Directors for a non-compliance with his business contract under the section above named, how is such a trial to be conducted? The rule requires an examination of the facts, and a finding by the Board of Directors, and the law determines the method to be pursued in arising at the result.

First, the proceedings for disfranchisement must be had by and before the authorized body duly assembled. Dillon on Municipal Corporations, Sec. 191; Grant on Corporations, page 248; Willcock on same, 264; Tapping on Mandamus, 200. What is meant by *duly assembled* may be learned in Views of the Adjudged Cases. In Rex v. Faversham, 8 Term Rep. 341, Lord Kenyon expressed the opinion that "Every member of the company, having power to disfranchise, should have notice to attend for that particular business," though the case did not necessarily involve the decision of that point. In Rex v. Liverpool, 2 Burr, 731, Lord Mansfield said, "That supposing this select body of the corporation to have authority to remove, and abstractedly from the particular cause of the present amotion, yet it does not appear that the constitution of members of the body who made the amotion were summoned at all to this meeting; whereas, it not appearing to be a meeting directed by the charter, there ought to have been a special, or at least a general, notice given to each individual member of it that there was to be such a meeting. The rule is thus stated by Mr. Grant in his work on corporations, page 246, as to the organization of the tribunal: "The rights of officers in corporations are further governed by the general rule that all the members of the body who meet to do a specific act, must be summoned to the meeting, and have notice of the business to be brought before the meeting, with this qualification, that no such previous notice is necessary where the meeting is held by adjournment from one at which, by the constitution, every member of the corporation is supposed to be present, and where the subject was commenced and gone into to a certain extent."

Second—Another rule of law well settled in reference to such trials is, that the person accused must have charges preferred against him, and reasonable notice of the time and place of trial. A notice from 10 o'clock to half-past 2 would hardly be considered in law to be a reasonable notice in a case like this, but inasmuch as this defect of notice was caused by the petitioners having appeared and not objected to the notices, I shall not dwell upon this point.

Third—The accused is entitled to have the case proved against him, unless he appears and confess the charge. His silence cannot be construed into a confession of guilt.

Willcock says (page 267): "If the officer remain silent, and do not deny the charge, it must be examined and proved, and all proceedings must be conducted as though he had deserved it, for on amotion or pretense that his silence amounts to a confession is void." To the same effect is the language in Ames on Corp. Sec. 422, p. 444. Lord Kenyon, in the case of Rex. v. Faversham, said that the charge against the member should have been proved, and that the return to the writ of mandamus must be quashed because it did not show that the charge was proved. Dillon says (Sec. 193, p. 238): "If the charge be not denied, still it must be examined and proved." In Hannan and Tappenden et al. 1st East, 271, Lord Kenyon said it was undoubtedly irregular in disfranchising a person upon his not making answer, and without proof of the charge and in the same case Justice Lawrence said "they were indeed guilty of the error in their proceedings to disfranchise him, in not going into any proof of the offense charged against him, but taking his silence as a confession." The Page case is an authority against this position, for in that case the record showed that Page confessed the charge; and the decision of Judge Lawrence turns upon that point.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOT REGULARLY CONVENED.

It was necessary by the practice in mandamus cases, prior to the late statute, that the return to the writ should set forth that the power to disfranchise had been duly exercised, that the body removing had the power to remove, and was legally constituted, and show by the facts set forth that it proceeded, in conformity with law, to hear proof, and that the disfranchisement was founded upon the evidence given against the offender on the hearing had in pursuance of notice. Topping on Mand., 200-204. Under the present statute, the answer to the petition stands in the place of the relevinate common law, and if it does not set out the facts above stated, it is obnoxious to a demurrer. Does the answer in this case show that the petition was tried in accordance with the rules above set forth? It does not appear from that answer that the meeting of the Board of Directors was the regular meeting which, by the by-laws, is on the second Monday of every month, nor does it appear that the Directors were severally notified to appear, and also notified of the subject matter which would be called to their attention. It is true that the answer states that the Board was regularly convened and duly organized, but such a statement is not the certainty required in such a pleading. It must disclose the fact from which the Court can see that the Board was regularly convened. It appears by the rules of the Board of Trade, that the Board of Directors consists of thirteen members, seven constituting a quorum. It appears by the answer that the petitioner was suspended by a vote of 5 against and 4 for him. Had the Board of Directors been notified of the meeting, and the nature of the business to be transacted, it is possible that all the members of said Board would have been present. Inasmuch as the answer does not state that they were severally notified of the time, place, and object of the meeting, I have the right to assume, for the purposes of this opinion that they were not so notified, and, if not, it cannot be said that their notification would not have produced a different result in this case.

NO PROOF TAKEN.

Again, the answer does not show that any proof was taken before the Board of Directors in support of the charges against petitioner. The answer shows that he and J. B. Lyon were present, and did not admit or deny the charge. This made it incumbent upon Culbertson, Blair & Co. to prove the case against the petitioner. The answer further shows that C. J. Blair made a statement before the Board, but there is no pretence that such a statement was sworn to, or that there was any proof whatever produced in the case. To call the unsworn statements of any man "proof," in any sense in which that word is employed in law, would be simply absurd. The petitioner was entitled to a trial, not before a court, not before the whole corporation, but before the Board of Directors, representing the corporation against which he was alleged to have offended, and that that was to be a fair trial, upon reasonable notice to him, and upon legal evidence, and upon that alone could he be convicted. He was possessed of a valuable franchise, for which he had paid a large sum, and from which he derived a large income. He could not be deprived of this but by the law of the land, and that law had prescribed the method in which he could be disfranchised. It may be alleged by the answer that J. B. Lyon & Co. had actually become insolvent, in their reckless attempts to run a corner upon wheat. Their conduct might have been unwise, and even immoral. With its folly or immorality I have nothing to do. The answer does not show that, for their conduct, in this regard, they had become subject to proceedings upon the part of the Board of Trade, or any of its members. It was only for their breach of the contract with Culbertson, Blair & Co. that charges had been preferred against them by that firm, and it appears that such charges were not confessed, and were wholly unsupported by proof.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM SHOULD BE TRIED INDIVIDUALLY.

It appears further by the answer that no personal notice was given to the several members of the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co., and no personal suspension of any member of that firm was had. They joined the Board as individuals; as individuals they paid their fees and assessments; as individuals they held their franchises; as individuals only were they amenable to the Board; as individuals only could they be tried and disfranchised. If this proceeding is regular, I do not see why, by one fell swoop, the Board of Directors might not proceed to try, convict, and suspend any member composing a firm, even if the firm consisted of hundreds, and I do not see why, if this suspension is to be held good, and all the members of the Board of Trade (the Directors excepted) should form themselves into a company, and the company should fail to comply with said contract, the Board of Directors might not suspend all the other members of the Board of Trade and leave themselves in undisputed possession of its franchise and property. The suggestion of such a contingency illustrates the irregularity of this proceeding before the Board of Directors.

NO LEGAL TRIAL AT ALL.

As it appears from the facts set up in respondent's answer, it lacks every semblance of a legal proceeding. This further appears from the fact that not only were J. B. Lyon and the petitioner suspended, who had some notice and were present, but if J. B. Lyon & Co. were all suspended,—and if not all, then none,—Thomas B. Rice was also suspended. And there is no pretense in the answer that Thomas B. Rice was ever notified to appear, or was ever present when proceedings were had. If the suspension was good as to the others, and he was suspended at the same time, he was disfranchised without his having—so far as the record shows—any knowledge that any proceedings were had against him. It is true he is no party to the present application, but the apparent injustice which he has suffered goes to show the irregularities of the so-called trial.

THE DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

In my opinion, the answer shows no legal suspension of the petitioner, for the reasons I have stated, and the demurrer as to it will have to be sustained.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor to Nominate the Sanitary Superintendent—Weekly Mortality.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Dr. Johnson in the chair. There were present, His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners Bateham, Miller, Moore, and Schloetzer.

THE WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent's report for the week ending July 19 shows the number of deaths to have been 423, an increase of 107 over the preceding week. Of these 238 were males and 185 females; under 1 year, 243; between 1 and 5, 78. Cholera infantum caused the death of 149, cholera morbus of 13, convulsions of 50, consumption of 11, diarrhea of 32, small-pox of 11, and meningitis of 7. The mean temperature of the week was 76.5°.

The mortality by wards was as follows: Third, 17; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 27; Seventh, 51; Eighth, 42; Ninth, 28; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 13; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, 12; Fourteenth, 13; Fifteenth, 65; Sixteenth, 34; Seventeenth, 31; Eighteenth, 21; Nineteenth, 5; Twentieth, 7. In his remarks, Dr. Rauch says: In the absence of an epidemic, the increase in the number of deaths over last week is very great; the only approximation during the last six years was the increase for the week ending July 5, 1872, when it was 102. The same was also true with regard to the total number the only week that could be compared to it was the week ending August 10, 1872, when the number of deaths was 417. The probabilities are that the mortality of the week ending July 19 would be greater than for any week this year, and, unless great meteorological changes took place, the decrease of the coming week would be as great as the increase of that week. Taking the mortality of the last six weeks, and comparing it with the same time last year, there was still a decrease of 178, and from July 1 to July 19, this year, there are 9 less deaths. There were 51 more deaths this week than last, from cholera infantum, 6 from cholera morbus, 18 from diarrhea, and 3 from small-pox. The increase in the causes of death was 21, a greater number than he had ever known in a week before. The mean daily temperature was 12.5° higher than last week, a greater change than had occurred in any week during the summer months in seven years. While the week had been the hottest of the year, the fluctuations of the temperature were also remarkable, the range within the week being 42°. Almost half the increase of the week took place in the Seventh and Fifteenth Wards, where there is the least drainage. The effect of crowding, was also quite manifest in the increase in the Third and Eleventh Wards. All the deaths from cholera morbus were among immigrants, or persons who had been debilitated by previous diseases, or guilty of excess in eating and drinking. The general sanitary condition of the city is good. There was a marked decrease in the number of houses infected with small-pox, and they would probably continue to grow less, on account of the extraordinary precautions taken by the Sanitary Police.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Health Officer reported that 629 notices had been served and 646 nuisances abated, and that two quarters of beef and eleven calves had been condemned. Notices to connect sewers had been handed to 48 persons, and 156 connections made. The day scavenger work had been done, and the disinfecting of gutters and filthy places was progressing.

THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. Johnson moved that the Board proceed to elect a Sanitary Superintendent.

The Mayor said he had received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the appointment of Sanitary Superintendent rested with him, and, when the proper time came, he would designate the person to act in that capacity. The Council would have to confirm the appointee.

Commissioner Schloetzer objected to such a course being pursued. Sometime ago the Mayor had stated that the election of Sanitary Superintendent rested with the Board, and was it not inconsistent to have the Law Department say now that the Mayor had the right to appoint that officer?

After some discussion, it was decided to allow the Mayor to select such a person to fill the position as he thought proper.

The Board then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, is at the Gardner.

Mr. George Law, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Barnett, of Cleveland, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. W. Cooke, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. Daniel Blaine, M. P., Toronto, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. G. S. Grace, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman House.

Capt. J. S. Jennings, of Scranton, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, M. C., is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. J. Lamb, of Muskegon, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. H. Harris, of St. Louis, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Dr. J. H. Hayford, of Laramie City, is in the city, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

Judge William B. Cunningham, of Canton, Miss., is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Mrs. Leander B. Lippincott, better known to the reading public as Grace Greenwood, is visiting some friends in the city, and will remain for a short time.

Judging from the conversation of the Aldermen who visited the City Hall yesterday, Reuben Cleveland will be confirmed as Police Commissioner next Monday.

Dr. Ben C. Miller will be recommended for the office of Sanitary Superintendent by the Mayor, next Monday evening. If the Aldermen confirm him, he will immediately present his resignation as Superintendent of Public Charities to the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. Abraham Levi, of New York, Grand Master of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, will visit Chicago on Thursday, and, after inspecting the local lodges, will address the brethren in the Temple, No. 74 State street. At the close of his speech there will be a banquet.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: James A. and John E. McDonald, Philadelphia; R. A. Childs, Belvideer; George E. Cessle, Cincinnati; M. Swarz, New York; George Shuinberry, Philadelphia; B. F. Rice and family, Arkansas; W. W. Fohvell, Minneapolis; W. B. Sills, Lake Superior.

The following were at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday: D. C. Cox and wife, Washington, D. C.; Robert Schmutz, Pittsburgh; H. W. Edwards, Philadelphia; J. D. Peet, New Orleans; F. M. Ronan, New York; C. M. Connaught, New Orleans; G. M. Smith, Wheeling; W. N. Morris, Scranton, Pa.; James P. Moore, Newark, O.; J. S. Servens, Bridgeport, Conn.

S. O. Vaughn, DeKalb; H. Sherman, Plymouth; H. C. Harris, St. Joseph; A. Seller, St. Louis; J. S. More, Fort Wayne; E. H. Keyser, Philadelphia; W. R. Hinton, Louisiana; James B. Austin, St. Louis; W. Keys, Pittsburgh; H. C. Williams and wife, Burlington; James M. Harris, Galena; L. A. Mallory, Texas; H. Buck, St. Louis; C. B. Blake, Dubuque; M. D. Parkhurst, Cedar Rapids, were at the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

The many friends of Mr. H. M. Hayes, junior partner in the firm of Ingraham, Corbin & May, wholesale grocers, will be gratified by the announcement that he was married yesterday morning to Miss Josie Waters, of Fond du Lac. Last evening a quiet reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Hayes in the parlors of the Commercial Hotel by Mr. G. S. Ingraham, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pulling. The happy couple leave for Saratoga this morning, where they will remain until September.

Maggie Mitchell is summering at Boxbury, Ct.

Blind Tom, the negro pianist, owns a farm near Warrenton, Va. He will spend the summer there.

George William Curtis, Mr. Godkin, of the *Nation*, and Mr. Norton, of the *North American Review*, are summering at Ashfield, Mass.

Gen. Howard "declines to ask for a court-martial." Very likely. He would probably also object to being hanged.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall, of New York, is announced to lecture on "Love, Marriage, and Divorce." Tweed and Connolly haven't announced their subjects.

Benjamin F. Butler is the lowest bidder for furnishing the granite for the new Government building in Hartford. He expects to furnish it from a quarry in Massachusetts.

Carlotta, the unfortunate ex-Empress, of whom we hear so little of late, is said to have experienced a change in her condition, but whether for better or worse we are not informed.

The Toronto *Globe* announces the decease at Coburg, on Friday, in the 22d year of her age, of Mrs. Reynar, wife of the Rev. A. H. Reynar, and the daughter of the Rev. William Morley Punshon.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* never asserted that Gen. Howard stole money from the Government, but it remarked that "he merely surreptitiously borrowed it permanently, and remembered to forget to keep any record of the fact."

If a man-clerk and a woman-clerk in Mr. Richardson's Treasury Department at Washington love and marry, he turns one of them out. He thinks it is not right to have too many of one family in office. It is thus a Cabinet Minister toadies to the President, and apes his habits even in small things.—*Springfield Republican.*

Our Vermont correspondents are furnishing us information concerning Capt. Drew, of the invalid corps,—the man who is attempting to blacken the memory of Oakes Ames, and finds it necessary to keep his pockets stuffed with letters of recommendation from his neighbors,—but Massachusetts people take too little interest in the man and his story to warrant its publication.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Fourth of July Oration at Griggsville, of Senator Yates, while being highly spoken of in general terms, we understand deserves special mention for the way in which he "went for" the Credit Mobilier thieves and Salary-Grabbers. It is matter of substantial congratulation to Gov. Yates to know that the men—Patterson, Colfax, Pomeroy, and other "pious frauds"—who turned up their noses at him, and cut his acquaintance in Washington because his habits were "so bad," have every one of them turned out to be a convicted thief, while his record is unstained by a single act of robbery of the people. In his Griggsville speech he also dealt some heavy blows at the tariff; and the misnamed "protective system."—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

GEORGIAN BAY SHIP CANAL.

About two years ago, a gathering of Chicago merchants and other gentlemen interested in the public welfare, was held in a committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce. The subject under consideration was the construction of a ship canal from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, which should aid in sending vessels direct from Chicago to Liverpool, and save 600 miles by the way. Among those most interested were Gov. Bross and the Hon. F. C. Capreol, President of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal Company. Yesterday the latter of these gentlemen arrived in Chicago and took up his quarters at the Sherman House, where he remained all day discussing matters with Mr. Blaine, a prominent member of the Dominion Government. The mission of these two gentlemen is to call a meeting of shippers, Board of Trade men, and the Governors of the Northwestern States, and to exhibit to them the minutely prepared plans and specifications which he has brought with him. These plans are in every way remarkable. They contain all the information necessary to a full understanding of the character of the great international project, and have been worked up into a report by Mr. Capreol, which is a model of perspicuity and sense. The drawings, tables, surveys, everything in fact, tend to show that the past two years have not been spent in vain. The President knows all about the route, and can point out the exact locality of any block of stone upon it.

The proposition is to run the canal from Georgian Bay, an arm of Lake Huron, to the head of Lake Ontario, passing through Lake Simcoe, which covers an area of 560 square miles. This small lake is 470 feet higher than Lake Ontario, and 150 above the level of Lake Huron. Thus it will serve as a feeder for the canal. The engineering difficulties in the way of this canal, are not very great, and the ends to be reached by its means enormous. Mr. Capreol regards this canal as the true solution of the railroad question, and the salvation that has been raised up for the farmers of the West. The report will show the true magnitude of the undertaking, and its feasibility, and will, it is hoped secure capital enough to start on.

CHICAGO, AUGUSTA & SOUTH ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

A large and influential meeting of capitalists interested in the new route to the sea by way of the Chicago, Augusta & South Atlantic Railway was held at the Company's office, at 129 South Dearborn street, yesterday afternoon. In the absence of President Haymond, the Hon. J. L. Seymour presided; and reports were received from various sections, favoring and criticizing different routes along the line. It was stated that there is considerable jealousy between South Carolina and Georgia, and much solicitude as to the fate of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which is about to be sold to satisfy the bond-holders. It was thought that the sale of the Blue Ridge Railroad should be postponed, while there was a chance for the stock as well as the bondholders to realize from some arrangement with the Chicago, Augusta & South Atlantic Railway. The country south of South Carolina, by letting the Blue Ridge now go into hands unfriendly to her interest, might delay, if not indefinitely postpone, a work of internal improvement which will do more to develop the resources of the South than all projects of a similar nature for years past. The Chicago, A. & S. A. Railroad, in competent and practical hands, will be a success, and relieve the present roads of those heavy, gross freights, such as sugars, etc., as well as open another perfectly feasible route for the shipment of Western produce to the East. Anderson, S. C., is so located that, with a little energy on the part of her business men, she might be made the distributing point for Charleston, Port Royal, and Augusta. As a railroad-centre, she would soon occupy the position of Indianapolis. The generous rivalry in trade between Charleston and Augusta would tend to build up their own cities, while Anderson would receive the full benefits of the competition.

The reports of the several committees were very interesting.

It is purposed calling a meeting of the corporation, numbering about fifty, at Chicago, in the first week of the opening of the Exposition in September, when subscriptions will be opened for stock, and reports from towns and counties offering the Company aid or bonuses will be acted upon. Suggestions and advice in all matters of interest to the road are solicited from the public, and to be addressed to Robert Rae, Vice-President, at 129 Dearborn street.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLEVELAND CLUB, July 29, 30, 31, August 1, 1873.

Premiums - - $30,000

Entries Close July 21.

The tracks were never in as fine condition as this season, and the meeting promises to be of unusual interest and importance. Trains on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. run direct to the grounds, and street cars afford easy access to the city. For programme or other particulars address the Secretary.

JOHN TOD, President. SAM BRIGGS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY! THE GREAT SUMMER RESORT! PATRONIZED BY THE ELITE OF SOCIETY! ANOTHER GRAND TREAT!

Monday, July 21, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time at this Theatre, Robertson's Beautiful Society Comedy,

SCHOOL!

With an augmented Company and Elaborate Scenery, Dresses, &c. In Rehearsal—"Lillian's Last Love."

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ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 21.

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Excelling all rivals and competition. Return of the world-renowned DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS from their great Southern tour, crowned with brilliant success. Now on their 21st annual tour. The largest and most powerful Company in existence. For particulars see programmes. Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Choice seats, $1.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, From New York, Of Marvel, Science, and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y. SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN....July 30
PEMBROKE....Aug. 20
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE. MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. 22 FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS. Sailing TRI-WEEKLY to and from QUEBEC. MAIL LINE for LIVERPOOL as follows:
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Also fortnightly to and from Baltimore. For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

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Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
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SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	† 3:35 p. m.	†10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 1:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:30 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4.45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Freight Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 STATE-ST., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

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175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address in sealed envelope. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 9 to 4 p. m.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 60 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Dupres and Benedict's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HORSE-MAD QUAKER CITY GIRL AND the Chicago "Hog Merchant" are queer lovers. See Olive Logan's new novel. Just out.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS INSTANT DEATH to roaches, bugs, ants, plant lice—harmless as flour to human beings.

NEVER-FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS—MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, July 23, 1873.

Shippers by the Illinois Central, the Wabash & Western, and the Peoria & Jacksonville Railroads have brought charges of extortion against these lines before the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Half a dozen heavy failures have occurred in the tea trade of New York, for sums rising from $150,000 to $500,000. The house of A. A. Low & Co. have also lost a million dollars. The total losses of the trade are stated at $6,000,000.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church are stated to be awaiting only the return of Mr. Beecher and the leading members of his church from their summer vacation to begin an investigation of the scandal connected with his name. The inquiry, it is said, will be secret.

The Sheriff is after twenty of the unionist coopers on a strike in New York, who have maltreated non-union workmen for using a new process in making barrels. The warrants are issued on the motion of the employers, who have determined to submit no longer to the exactions and outrages of the coopers.

Gustav Rose, the eminent German chemist, who died yesterday at the age of 75, was one of the most noted mineralogists of Europe. He was a disciple of Berzelius, in whose laboratory he studied before his appointment as Assistant Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Berlin. Humboldt had so high an opinion of his attainments that when employed by the Emperor of Russia to explore Northern Asia in 1829, he chose Rose to accompany him. Rose has written several standard treatises on mineralogy, and a remarkable work on crystallography. He follows Berzelius in attaching great importance to the chemical composition of crystalline bodies, and endeavors to found his system on the morphological and chemical character of minerals.

The recent settlement by the War Department of the claim of Franklin Steele against the United States foots up about in this wise: The Government pays Steele $102,000 as rent for its own property (Fort Snelling Reservation), and then gives him 6,300 acres of land for $30,000. Steele turns around and sells one-half of the land at auction for $200,000. The extreme brilliancy of this transaction is shown by the fact that the attempted sale of Fort Snelling Reservation to Steele was once investigated by Congress and voted to be fraudulent. So glaring a swindle as this cannot pass unrebuked, unless public opinion is wholly demoralized. The details of the transaction, as furnished by the St. Paul *Dispatch*, are published in another column, and we judge that they are, in the main, correctly stated.

The annual report of the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, which was published in our last issue, contains a fact of considerable importance to the public. The general impression now is that the rates of freight are very high. The report shows that, in 1865, the rates per ton per mile on this road were 3 6-100; in 1873, they are 1 57-100, a reduction of nearly one-half in eight years. Even with the increased business of the road, the Company has been obliged to pass the June dividend and apply it to improvements, so that an increased business may be done at these rates and future dividends be made possible. But suppose that the road in 1873 was doing the business of 1865 at the rates of 1873. The result would be inevitable bankruptcy. Rates being only half what they were in 1865, the business must be doubled to reach the earnings of 1865. To meet expenses and pay dividends, it is evident the business has to be much more than doubled.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 20c higher, at $15.20@15.25 cash, and $15.25@25.35 seller August. Lard was dull and a shade easier at $8.05@8.10 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.62½ for summer rendered. Meats were more active, and ¼c higher, closing at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders; 8⅝@9c for short middles, and 10@12¼c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and ½c higher, at 91c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and firm at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was dull and declined 2c, closing at $1.19½ seller the month, and $1.13⅝c seller August. Corn was quiet and steady, closing at 37c cash and 37⅝c seller August. Oats were dull and a shade easier, closing at 28¼c cash, and 27⅝c seller August. Rye was more active, and a shade firmer, at 57c. Barley was quiet and steadier, closing at 82½c for new No. 2 seller September. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city, 435,929 bu wheat; 2,963,129 bu corn; 791,261 bu oats; 69,923 bu rye; and 34,901 bu barley. The hog market was moderately active, and closed firm at a slight advance. There was no quotable change in prices of cattle. Sheep were firm at 20c per 100 lbs advance.

There has not been a bolder or more dastardly outrage committed in a Northern State for many years than the railroad robbery in Iowa on Monday night. While traveling at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour, through the unpeopled prairies of Iowa, between Anita and Adair, sixty miles from Des Moines, the Rock Island & Pacific Night Express, carrying the through mail and express matter from California, was thrown from the track and boarded by a gang of eight armed ruffians in white flannel masks. The railroad employes were at once overpowered and a guard set over them and the 100 passengers, who were threatened with instant death if they even moved from their seats. As there was but one pistol among them all, resistance was hopeless. The express messenger was forced, at the peril of his life, to give up the keys of his safe, which the robbers then plundered of all the valuables they could find, fortunately overlooking a large amount of bullion. Usually this train carries $20,000 or more, and this the robbers expected to secure, but it had luckily been sent on by another train the night before. They obtained only $1,700 and some other trifling booty. The atrocity of the affair consists in the murderous way these highwaymen choose to intercept the train. This they did by removing a rail but an instant before the engine reached the spot. Nothing but the presence of mind and devotion to duty of the engineer, who died in saving the lives under his charge, prevented a sickening slaughter. This outrage recalls the somewhat similar occurrences several years ago in Indiana, when a number of the trains on the Ohio & Mississippi Road were plundered by highwaymen at Seymour. They were finally caught and placed in jail to await their trial, but the indignant people took them out and hanged them.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The papers of the State are discussing the probable mode and amount of taxation of railroad property for the year 1873. The law of the State provides for the assessment of all property at its true or cash value, though at no time has the valuation adopted by the Assessors exceeded one-fourth, and frequently not one-fifth, of the real valuation. The method of taxing railroad property has been to compute the number of acres of land occupied by each railroad in each county, the number of town lots and improvements, the value of the track computed by miles in each county, and the whole value of the rolling stock apportioned by mileage to each county. The roadways are computed as lands, and assessed at the average rate per acre as all other lands in the county are assessed. Thus, in 1872, the railroad and farming lands were comparatively assessed in the State as follows: Railroad lands, average, $23.61 per acre; improved farm lands (not including improvements), $8.37 per acre. The superstructure was assessed at an average of $2,377.70 per mile; the side track at an average of $1,931.96 per mile; the rolling-stock at $1,323.11 per mile. The whole assessment against railroad property for 1872 was as follows:

68,447.72 acres of land at $23.61	$ 1,616,105
4,570 town and city lots at $401.31	1,833,991
4,933 miles and 3,776 feet main track at $2,377.70	11,730,875
633 miles and 3,599 feet side track at $1,931.96	1,224,247
Rolling-stock, per mile, $1,323.11	6,527,867
Other personal property	1,451,343
Total taxable value	$24,384,428

This does not include the property of the Illinois Central Railroad; that Company settling with the State by a percentage on its gross receipts in lieu of taxation. A number of the newspapers throughout the State incline to the opinion that the assessment of railroad property for taxation should be at its full value, and it is strongly urged that, as the railroads claim that the property cost them some $50,000 a mile, and that they are entitled to a fair income on their investment, the property should be taxed at that valuation. At the close of 1872 there were in Illinois, excluding the Illinois Central Railroad, 4,469 miles of railway, not including side tracks. These, valued at $50,000 a mile, would show a total valuation of $223,450,000. Placing the rate of taxation for all purposes, State, county, city, and town, at an average of 2 per cent, the revenue from railroads for the year 1873 would thus be $4,469,000. It is unquestionably true that local Assessors in many counties will return their assessments upon this basis, and it will be for the State Board of Equalization to determine whether that system of valuation or some other shall be adopted.

In 1872, the gross valuation of all taxable property in this State was $505,000,000, being a fraction over one-fifth of its actual value. It is now proposed, in the interest of the holders of certain bonds issued by municipalities to railroads, to advance this 20 per cent valuation to 100 per cent value, but in so doing we cannot understand how there can be any departure in the case of railroad property from the rule which applies to all other property. Thus the 70,000 acres of land owned by the railway companies and used by them as a roadway must be assessed at its value as land, and not at what it has cost to dig it down or raise it up to a level. The 4,469 miles of main track and the 850 miles of side track must be assessed at its material value as a track. The rolling-stock must be valued at its actual cash value, and the property of the railroads must be assessed just as the lands, horses, mules, stock, and improvements of the farmer are assessed, no more and no less. On this point the Constitution is explicit; it says:

> The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in *proportion* to the value of his, her, or its property.

There can, therefore, be no taxing of railroad lands by any process different from that by which all other lands are taxed, and the town lots, and the locomotives, and the track must be assessed in the same way that the live stock, the wagons, and the improvements belonging to persons are taxed—that is, by ascertaining the actual value thereof as property. Any attempt to evade or defeat the express letter of the Constitution by taxing railroad property in any way different from other property, can only have the effect of defeating the collection of the levy. It is, moreover, an injustice which can work no good. A demand for honest and just treatment from the railroads can be best promoted by adhering to honest and just treatment of them. The law compels them to pay taxes upon their property at its true valuation, and the burden of tax cannot be increased upon their property any more than it can be on farm lands or town lots. Taxation must be equal or it is void.

If it could be done (and the revenue article of the Constitution seems to furnish the authority), the Legislature might devise a scheme by which all the railroads could pay an equitable sum for all purposes of taxation in the shape of a percentage on their earnings. The gross earnings of the railroads of Illinois in 1872, excluding those of the Illinois Central Railroad, were $37,000,000. This sum of course increases annually. If these railway companies would agree, there might be an arrangement after the manner of that with the Illinois Central, by which a percentage on these receipts could be paid into the State Treasury, and by the State apportioned among the counties, towns, and cities entitled to share in it. But until some other plan than the one we have be adopted, let us carry the plan out legally, honestly, and justly, as well in the case of the railroads as in that of each citizen. Let farmers more than all others bear in mind that taxation that is not equal is robbery, and that one of the greatest reforms they have to accomplish is the abolition of all unequal taxes and all discriminating exactions.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SUIT.

The Omaha *Herald* says that the suit instituted by the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad is a sort of conspiracy to break down the credit of the road. It is not easy to see how this can be so. The only feature of the suit likely to have this effect is that which enjoins the payment of the interest on a certain portion of the first-mortgage bonds. This was certainly unbusinesslike, and might well have been omitted. Aside from this, the suit is in every way calculated to improve the credit of the road, by causing a large sum of money to be paid into its treasury. The Union Pacific Company was made a party defendant simply for the purpose of facilitating the progress of the suit, which has been brought solely with the purpose of enforcing the payment of its matured stock. Among the defendants are all the original stockholders who were known to the Government, including prominently the Credit Mobilier of America, its stockholders and all those who received Union Pacific stock from it in the way of dividends or gratuities. It is probable that in no case more than 5 per cent of the par value of Union Pacific stock was paid for it by any of the original holders, and the great bulk of it was transferred without any consideration whatsoever. If the Government can compel the full payment of all the stock issued on partial payment or no payment, the Union Pacific Company will be placed on as sound a basis as any railroad in the world. The first-mortgage debt can be paid off; the Government's second morgage will then be amply secured along with the interest for thirty years; and the operation of the road will yield a fair return on the capital stock. The fact is, therefore, that the Government suit against the Union Pacific, so far from being prejudicial to the interest of the *Company*, is decidedly favorable to it; and, while the primary object of the Government is to render its securities good, a simultaneous result of its success in this direction will be to make the Company solvent and the railroad yield a fair profit on a *bona fide* investment.

If the Government suit against the Union Pacific shall have a successful issue, it will then be in order for the Attorney-General to institute similar proceedings against the Central Pacific. A suit has recently been commenced by the Supervisors of Placer County, Cal., which county made a large subscription in aid of the road, against Messrs. Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, Crocker, and Marsh, who composed a majority of the original Directors of the road, to recover an amount of money out of which the county has been defrauded along with other *bona fide* stockholders. It is charged that the five gentlemen named obtained control of the road in the first instance by subscribing for 650 shares of the stock at $100 a share, which they didn't pay for; they then elected themselves Directors, and from time to time issued stock to themselves to the amount of $100,000,000. The Central Pacific had enormous subsidies on all sides. In addition to the land-grant, the United States issued 6 per cent bonds to the amount of $27,000,000. The State of California came forward with subsidies and guarantees, and municipal governments and individuals along the line subscribed for the stock in good faith. The aids and subsidies granted in all these ways amounted, according to the estimate in the Placer County suit, to $156,825,360. The cost of construction, even on the Credit Mobilier plan, was only $126,217,019.55. If the estimate of subsidies be correct, then the ring got full Credit Mobilier prices for their work, and $100,000,000 stock and about $30,000,000 bonds in addition thereto. The Placer County suit charges that, besides the stock which Messrs. Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, Crocker, and their confederates took, they issued to themselves $15,601,741.83 of the second-mortgage bonds before putting any on the market. This, of itself, would indicate that the subsidies exceeded even the Credit Mobilier price of construction; otherwise these bonds would have been sold instead of being divided among themselves. The construction ring of the Central Pacific was first known under the firm name of C. Crocker & Co., and afterwards as "The Contract and Finance Company." Not content with the profits in money, bonds, and stock, the "ring" are charged with having acquired some $2,000,000 worth of real estate for themselves, which properly belongs to the Central Pacific Company.

By successful prosecution of suits against the owners of unpaid stock in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, compelling them to pay for their stock or to disgorge it, the United States Government can secure its present lien of $54,000,000, and the interest on this amount for thirty years, all of which is now in jeopardy. But it will also accomplish something more than this. It will establish a precedent for the prosecution of all railroads which have been constructed on the Credit Mobilier plan. As a rule, the capital stock and the bonded debt of railroads are about equal. To compel the payment in money for the stock that has been "gobbled" by construction rings will, therefore, be equivalent to the payment of the debts which these railroads are carrying. The result would be that these railroads would demand dividends on only about one-half of their present claim, and the rates of transportation would be reduced in proportion. The Government owes it to the people to follow up the Union Pacific suit, then, not only as a means of recovering $54,000,000 of the people's money from the two principal Pacific Roads, but also as a public example and warning to protect the people against the most flagrant and most general railroad abuse of the day.

We have already indicated many of the principles of law applicable to the purpose of enforcing full payment of unpaid railroad stock. There are many others even more directly covering the Credit Mobilier roads. It is a well-defined principle of law that the funds and capital stock of a corporation are trust funds, and that the Directors are Trustees. The duty and responsibility of Trustees are most rigidly construed. Every shareholder, and there have been numerous *bona fide* subscriptions from municipalities and individuals, is protected in equity whenever his interest is hazarded, and every shareholder is likewise entitled to a proportionate profit of the company. Stockholders who have paid in their money do not receive their share of the profit when those who have paid nothing for their stock receive an equal portion. Trustees cannot make contracts with themselves or for their own benefit, to the prejudice of their *cestuis que trust*. It is doubtful, indeed, whether contracts were good which were made by Directors who owned no stock which they had paid for. At all events, a Court of Equity has full jurisdiction in all cases arising between members of a corporation and the corporation itself, and it is a breach of trust for Directors to sanction any act not expressly authorized by the charter of a company, even though the misapplication of funds be sanctioned by the votes of the majority of the stockholders. Every stockholder in a railroad is entitled to a fixed and unalterable proportion of the capital, which he certainly cannot have if others obtain an equal number of shares for nothing while he has paid for his stock in money. Franchises and stocks are property in the eyes of the law, and are as fully protected as any other class of property. The assumption of any unauthorized power by a corporation has been held to be a violation of public policy and public right, and therefore illegal. Unless the charter of a corporation gives the Directors power to discriminate between the stockholders, they are all entitled to an equal share of representation and profit. If, then, the Credit Mobilier railroad companies of this country have not been expressly authorized by their charters to give away stock, the Government has a good case against the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies, and the people will have good cases, in one way or another, against every railroad in this country which has been constructed on the Credit Mobilier plan.

THE COST OF FOOD.

What advantage have workingmen in this country over those of other countries, because of cheaper food?

To what extent does the cost of results of mechanical and manufacturing labor affect the cost of living?

If, since 1860, the price of farm products paid to the farmer has not advanced, while the cost of products of mechanical and manufacturing labor has advanced 56 per cent, what is the consequent difference in the cost of living?

These and other questions, constantly recurring in discussion, all turn upon the cost of articles of food ordinarily consumed by the working class in this country, as compared with the other elements in the cost of living and supporting a family. It is strange, therefore, that so little attempt has been made, even by writers and economists of acknowledged ability, to fix the relative proportion of the cost of living due to the cost of food, and to other elements.

It is true, the problem is not a simple one. The prices of articles of food vary widely in different States; the cost of clothing, rent, and other necessaries not less widely. Thus food costs very much more in Eastern States, while other elements in the cost of living are so much cheaper that the working men generally demand, and obtain as necessary to their support, at least as high wages in the Western as in the Eastern States. But by ascertaining the quantity consumed of different articles of food, and the comparative cost of other elements, in any locality, a close estimate of the proportion of each element in the cost of living in other localities may be made.

The Massachusetts Labor Commission, by the publication in its report for 1873 of detailed statements of the expenses of about twenty families, has supplied very important data for the solution of this vexed problem. It is true, the statements embrace quantities of each article of food, but only the cost of the whole without prices of each, except in a single instance. But applying the prices thus given to the average quantities consumed by all the families, it appears that a reduction of one-sixth in prices brings the aggregate cost of all food to the average amount stated, so that the one family in question either paid one-sixth higher prices, being in Suffolk County, than the average for others scattered through many towns in different parts of the State, or used a little better quality of food than the average. Making this reduction, presenting the actual average for twenty families of each element in the cost of living as stated by the Commission, and calculating the proportion of each element to the entire yearly expenses per individual, we reach the following interesting statement:

COST OF LIVING FOR EACH PERSON, IN NINETEEN FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WITH PROPORTION OF EACH ELEMENT TO WHOLE COST.

	Cost.	Per cent.
1. Vegetables, milk, and eggs	$ 8.37	6.3
2. Cheese and butter	7.05	5.3
3. Fresh meat	10.03	7.7
4. Packed meat	7.57	5.7
5. Flour and meal	9.87	7.4
6. Fish, fresh and salt	2.13	1.6
7. Imported food, sugar, tea, &c.	7.65	5.8
All food	$ 52.67	39.8
8. Soaps and starch	1.17	.9
All groceries and provisions	$ 53.84	40.7
Lights	$ 1.19	.9
Fuel	9.82	7.4
Furniture	5.43	4.1
Rent	14.98	11.3
Clothing	25.67	19.4
Shelter	$ 57.09	43.1
Education	$ 2.28	1.8
Sickness	3.11	2.2
Recreation and travel	3.31	2.6
Religion	2.71	2.1
Papers, &c	1.67	1.2
Personal and professional serv'es	$ 13.08	9.8
Charity	1.39	1.
Societies	1.25	.9
Sundries	5.68	4.3
Miscellaneous	$ 8.32	6.2
Cost all elements beside food	$ 79.66	60.2
Whole cost	132.33	100.

QUANTITIES CONSUMED.

1. Includes 51 quarts milk, 5 doz. eggs, 7.1 quarts beans, 3.9 bu potatoes.
2. Includes 19.3 lbs butter, 5.9 lbs cheese.
3. Includes 6.2 poultry, 7. veal, 10. mutton, 9.4 fresh pork, 10. roast beef, 7.8 soup beef, 17.2 steak.
4. Includes 28.8 lbs corn beef, 20.4 salt pork, 8.5 ham, 12.2 lard.
5. Includes 187 lbs flour, 27.4 corn meal.
6. Includes 13.9 salt, and 12.7 fresh fish.
7. Includes 36.9 lbs sugar, 1.7 lbs tea, 2.04 gallons molasses, 2.5 lbs coffee, 1.7 lbs rice.
8. Includes 9.3 lbs soap, 1.2 lbs starch.

These are the averages of quantities consumed and of total expense for food and for each other item following food, for nineteen families,—sixteen American and three Irish,—of eleven different occupations, in seventeen different towns, the families averaging five and one-fifth persons in each, the quantities and sums being calculated for each person, young or old.

Deducting from cost of food the cost of articles chiefly imported and the cost of fish, it appears that of the product of Northern farms only $42.89 yearly is consumed by each person, even at Massachusetts prices—and food costs more there than in almost any other State. Only 32½ per cent of the entire cost of living, even in that State, depends upon the price of farm products when prepared, transported, and retailed there. The cost of preparation or manufacture of food for the items in Class 1 is nothing; in Class 2, about 20 per cent; in Class 3 (butcher's charges), 20 per cent; in Class 4 (cost and profits of packing), 25 per cent; in Class 5 (miller's cost and profits), 20 per cent, and for salt fish 20 per cent; making in all $7.26 to each person, or about 5½ per cent of the whole cost of living, leaving only $35.63 yearly, or 27 per cent, as the cost of farm products, transportation and retailing included. The charge for retailing must be fully 10 per cent of the cost to the consumer, and the charge for transportation, though varying widely in different locations and for different articles, can hardly be less than 10 per cent more, making $8.57 of the cost of food to the consumer, or 6 6-10 per cent of the whole cost of living, and leaving about $27.06 yearly as the sum paid to the farmers for the food of each person in laboring families in Massachusetts, or 20½ per cent of the entire cost of living to such person. Thus a change in the price of farm products at the farm affects in its proportion only one-fifth of the cost of living, even in Massachusetts, where food is most costly.

But a change in the cost of mechanical or manufacturing industry affects not only that part of the cost of food which depends upon manufacture (5½ per cent of the whole cost of living), but also the cost of soap and starch, lights, fuel, furniture, rent, and clothing, or 34 per cent, and in all 49½ per cent of the whole cost of living. Nor is this all. It affects also the cost of transportation and of trade, of personal and professional services, and of miscellaneous items of expense, both in the cost of materials and in the necessary wages for support of persons engaged in supplying such wants. Thus, in a greater or less degree, it affects every element in the cost of living except the 20½ per cent for the prime cost of farm products, and even that portion as well whenever materials, implements, and hired labor are rendered more costly. Hence it is that, with the prime cost of food scarcely greater than it was in 1860, the cost of living has increased more than 50 per cent. Hence it is that, with farm products cheaper than they are in Europe, the cost of living is greater.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republicans of Minneapolis express very marked discontent with the ticket nominated for them at St. Paul, last week, and do *not* promise it their accustomed support by 1,200 local majority. A citizen expresses himself through the Minneapolis *Tribune* thus:

> The late Convention may not have been worse than its predecessors. The fault is inherent in the present caucus and convention system, and without remedy under our present election laws. The people do not and cannot express their choice. The convention is essentially *despotic*. There is one remedy, and only one: Caucus and convention should go down at once, utterly and forever. And they will go down just as soon as they are shorn of their tremendous power for evil; as soon as the people can express their will and enforce it without the necessity and in spite of the interference of caucus or convention.

—The organs of the office-monopoly party in Wisconsin are discussing the make-up of the regular ticket for next November's election, but the Madison *Democrat* says:

> This is a bad year for slates and for partisan candidates. It is barely possible that the people will conclude that they can dispense with the services of pensioned politicians, and do the nominating themselves as well as the voting.

—In California the burdensome existence of the "two parties," known now to be equally controlled by the railroad power, is being much discussed by the people. A writer in the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

> These men would keep up party when the only end to be subserved by party is to give them power and opportunity to plunder the people. To that end, and none other, some two or three individuals are now running the Republican party, and a like number, the Democratic organization. . . . While there are principles, and measures, and policy in which the people have a great interest, involved in the coming election, these are in danger of being forfeited in the senseless scramble between two effete organizations. There is evidently an attempt to hide the real issues under the rubbish of old party formalities. It is to be seen whether the people can be so easily cheated.

—The editors who are wont to say that only the Republican party, and it unanimously, repudiates the salary-grab, will please read and consider what Gen. Ginty says in the Chippewa (Wis.) *Herald*, and ring-editors in these parts do not need to be told who Gen. Ginty is. He says:

> When the workingmen and mechanics throughout the country—the bone and sinew of the land—become thoroughly acquainted with the increase-of-pay subject, they will feel proud of Senator Carpenter's manly course; will contrast it with the cringing spirit of demagogism which is endeavoring to put him down. They will thank God that Wisconsin had two Senators—Matt H. Carpenter and Timothy O. Howe—who had backbone enough not to be frightened at *the temporary ebullition of a false indignation*; will feel thankful that while all but one Congressman yielded to the pressure of the hour, her Senators possessed courage enough to keep what they were justly and morally entitled to. We prophesy that every member who has attempted to make capital by returning the back pay will be completely swept from power within the next two years. They will find that nerve which is *not afraid to throttle the storm* raised by cross-road demagogues, will be the winning card.

—The silly charge of the Democratic press, that Gen. Grant was intriguing for a third term, has had a two-fold good effect; it has drawn from him an explicit denial, and a statement that he would not under any circumstances accept a renomination, thus placing him right on the question before the people, and it has called public attention to the embarrassment and danger that may grow out of the third term question in the future.

Will the *Journal* be good enough to tell Senator Morton where he can find the aforesaid explicit denial? When Colfax made his explicit denial last year, he wrote it out, signed his name to it, and sent it to his friend, Henry C. Bowen, to be published.

—It is universally conceded that he [Simon Cameron] is the only man connected with the Government at the beginning of the Rebellion who thoroughly comprehended the magnitude of the struggle, and made preparations commensurate with its real scope and character. What he could desire more, we are at a loss to conceive. The resolution of censure is a forgotten incident of the past—his position, services, and honors are living facts of the present. The first is never dug up from the musty archives of Congress but in an attempt to disparage him, while the latter, always existing, will secure to him and to his memory for all time the respect and remembrance of his fellow-men.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

—The following resolutions were passed by a farmers' meeting held at Clifton, in Iroquois County, July 12:

> *Resolved*, That we believe the farmers' movement to be based upon the eternal principles of right and justice, "The greatest good to the greatest number," and we do not propose to allow ourselves to be gobbled up by either the Democratic or Republican party, experience having taught us that politicians forget promises as soon as the election is fairly over.
>
> *Resolved*, That we believe a thief should be called a thief, without regard to social or political standing, and we characterize the recent salary-grab by our Congress and President as no better than a steal, whereby each Congressman and Senator is voted $5,000 extra pay from an already overburdened and bleeding Treasury; and we hereby denounce as infamous and unworthy the support of honest men, those Senators and Congressmen who have pocketed this "swag" money; especially do we repudiate and denounce our own Senators, Lyman Trumbull and John A. Logan, and our Congressman from this district, Jesse H. Moore, for their complicity in this swindle.

—How to make money—how to become personally rich—is the main study of the Administration officials.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—This year, when the people with almost one accord are demanding that there shall be a revolution in the transportation question, and demagogues as usual are riding or attempting to ride the popular wave, Democracy again gives strongest proof of its own helplessness and hopelessness in itself, and embraces the opportunity thus presented to try to recover its hold of affairs.—*Lyons (Iowa) Mirror.*

—"Who is your leader?" is now frequently asked the farmer by the politicians who see their lights beginning to flicker. The present move is one that has no leader in the sense of political wire-workers, but it is the out-cropping of ripened views of the farmers who have declared their God-given right to be heard in the affairs of our country. They have been following leaders, which is the cause of the present burdens upon them, and now the time has come to ignore all old party leaders, and for one time do something for themselves.—*Page County (Iowa) Democrat.*

—We like the ring of the "Grand Rural Rally." It sounds like pure metal. We say amen to "Farmers ahead and politicians in the rear." It is time the tables were turned and the reins taken from the hands of political stock-jobbers and speculators. Let the farmers rule instead of some monopoly; let the people govern instead of some political ring.—*Austin (Minn.) Register.*

—Republican party managers have been so long feasting in official power, and have so thoroughly regarded politics as nothing but an engine upon which to ride into fat offices, that they cannot imagine or conceive of any political movement except as led by men who are thinking of nothing but office. These men, knowing that every move of their own is for official preferment, regard it as an impossibility that anybody should advocate a political idea for the good of the country, hence their constant cries that the farmers' movement originated with soreheads and office-seekers and party hacks.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The Republican leaders now begin to discover that they cannot depend upon the Grangers as a sort of supplement to their organization, and, from present appearances, we could almost prophesy that the corrupt rule of Republicanism in Iowa is about over.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The cords that have bound men to party are being broken, and the ruling party know that when that is done their chances are slim. They have held power too long, and the people feel it. It is now a struggle merely to save the party. The appeal is made entirely upon that point. It will fail them. The bands are already rent asunder.—*Burlington (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The "protected" manufacturing East makes money, while the unprotected agricultural West loses money. . . . . With the location of the disease ascertained, the application of the remedy is comparatively easy. The Government must cease backing one portion of the community to the injury of another class, and the rates of transportation must be reduced. To these two ends the agriculturist should be directed. Minor evils can be attended to afterwards, or will cure themselves.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Republican-Journal.*

—The statute-books are already burdened by enactments looking to a proper restriction of the privileges of railways and patents; and the continued oppressiveness of the monopolies are the best assurance that the created has grown beyond the control of the creator, one of those anomalous cases where man's impotency, as against his fellow who pursues a systematic course for self aggrandizement, is made frightfully manifest. . . . . It is certain that such impositions, if permitted to run, will correct themselves; but the debris in the train of such a career will equal that which results from political revolution—wrecked fortunes, lives, and happiness.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—If any railroad company in this State is trying, by its new tariffs, to make the railroad law odious, then just *how* odious it deserves to be will probably be best shown by the fact whether the next Legislative session cannot find sufficient in the law to properly punish such a company for its odious policy. If they can't, then the law *is* odious in one important respect, and should be promptly amended.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—It is a significant fact that since the new freight and passenger tariffs have gone into force, large numbers of farmers who heretofore paid no attention to the granges in their midst, in the way of becoming members, are making applications for membership. The unfairness manifested by the railroad companies to comply with the demands of those who support them, has effected a more thorough organization among the farmers than anything else heretofore.—*Pontiac (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—When the railroads pay taxes, it is upon a very low estimate of the cost of their roads. When they declare dividends, it is upon the basis of stock watered to the third degree. That kind of morality will in two generations breed a community of robbers and brigands like those of Greece, Italy and other worn-out communities. The worst enemies of civilization are these monopolists.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—What is the use of fooling away any more time with the Democratic party? It cannot regain possession of political power in this country. It has no principles. A majority of the so-called Democrats in Congress supported the pet and distinguishing measure of the Administration last winter—the increase of salary and back-pay bill; and the improvement rings of the several cities and that which would squander endless millions on impossible canals are in part composed of Democrats. If the Democratic party were out of the way, the Republican party would be knocked in pieces as it deserves. The only practical effect of the maintenance of the Democratic party is to keep the Republicans in power. We propose to make an end of this little arrangement, that the political divisions of the people may cease to be arbitrary, and that they may be formed according to current affairs.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—A little talk begins to make itself audible in the Northwest about a national convention of farmers to be held at Chicago some time this summer or fall. The suggestion strikes us as perhaps a trifle premature, and for that reason of doubtful utility. The farmers have abundant opportunity in their several States, counties and townships for voting independently of party, and so convincing the politicians, and the confederated capitalists who own the politicians, that they are in earnest; the grievances of which they complain are already known, at least in a general way, to the country; and they are not yet quite sure enough of the remedy to go into the "platform" fusions on so extensive a scale as this suggestion contemplates. Best hasten slowly, and get "a good ready."—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Illinois railroad ring does not seek to conform to the will of the people of that State in carrying into effect the new railroad law; but is doing all in its power to bring the State under its more complete subjugation by heaping additional oppression upon the farming and mercantile community, under the fraudulent pretext that their villainy is the result of the railroad law instead of their own combined determination to rule or ruin the State. The same reckless, lawless, selfish, and oppressive spirit that rules the railroad rings in the State of Illinois exists in the railroad rings in this State, and in every other State in the Union; and it will require the most determined opposition, not only on the part of the farmers of the country, but a union of all classes of society to overthrow the domineering monopolists' rule.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.*

—The subject of regulating railroad charges is fast becoming the most absorbing question now before the public. It is discussed in the newspapers, in farmers' societies and granges, in manufacturing circles, and in all places of public resort; and there is no doubt but that it will enter largely into the issues of the approaching county elections. It has now been so thoroughly brought before the public mind that it can no longer be postponed or ignored, but will have to be fairly met and settled. If the present law is found to be defective or unconstitutional, the Legislature will, next winter, be called upon to amend it or pass a new one. The people are thoroughly aroused, and will not be satisfied until the question is permanently settled upon a just and equitable basis.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—Let not the farmers be deceived. We say it is not the "law," but the railroad managers, who are "deranging business," and they are doing it because they are determined to "rule or ruin." They have combined together for the purpose of securing the repeal of the law, and they will not stop at "deranging" the entire transportation business of the West, in order to accomplish this end. There is no doubt that their struggle with the people on this question will be a severe one. They are mustering their forces and using all the "deranging" appliances possible, not only to defeat the law, but to wear out the patience of the public. But the end is not yet. In spite of false friends and timid counsels, let the people stand firm. The victory will yet be theirs.—*Illinois State Journal.*

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., July 22.—A little girl, about 12 years of age, daughter of Abel North, a farmer living between Kingston and Kennard, in this county, was burned to death last night. She had used a quantity of patent burning-fluid to extract grease from a dress she had on, and, getting too near the fire in order to dry her clothing, it caught, wrapping her instantly in flames. Beside being badly burned externally, she had also inhaled the flames. She lingered about eight hours. She was a cripple, and was in the house alone at the time.

A Series of Fatalities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 22.—A series of accidents occurred at Antwerp, Ohio, yesterday, which resulted in the death of five persons, and dangerously injuring a sixth. Two young men named Vanhue went bathing in company with a boy, who got beyond his depth and sank. Vanhue, in attempting his rescue, was drowned.

A boy fell from a tree and was immediately killed.

Another boy, named Pry, was blown up by gunpowder and dangerously wounded.

A shoemaker named Morris Rochelle drank a pint of whisky on a wager, from the effects of which he died in a short time.

It is rumored to-day that another boy, name unknown, living in the country, fell from a tree, breaking his neck. Such a chapter of fatal accidents is rarely heard of in such a small village as Antwerp.

RAILROAD RATES.

Charges of Extortion Preferred Against Three Illinois Railroads—Meeting of the American Cheap Transportation Company in New York—Resolutions Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session to-day, and were treated to a number of complaints of extortion by the railroads. These complaints were against the Illinois Central, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads. It is not improbable that the members of the Board will visit some of the points where the most flagrant extortions are charged to be made, to investigate the truth, and if possible devise a remedy for them. It would seem to be certain that there is just cause for some of these complaints, from the evidence brought to support them.

J. C. McMullin, Superintendent, and C. Beckwith, Attorney, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, arrived here to-night. It is understood that they are to meet some of the officials of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad tomorrow, but for what purpose could not be learned to-night.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The American Cheap Transportation Association, of this city, perfected its organization last evening, and adopted resolutions setting forth that the unjust and extortionate rates charged by the various railroads of the country are detrimental to the industries and interests of the nation, and condemning the action of the railroad companies in bribing Legislatures and defying Judges and Executives.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock Market Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—There was an active market in stocks, of which the strongest were Lake Shore and New York Central, the former selling at 94½@93⅝, and the latter at 104⅛@104. Western Union advanced. Northwestern common closed steady. Rock Island was excited. Ohio and Wabash were irregular. Erie orders were numerous, although it was discovered early in the day that the corner was a failure. The true story of the flurry seems to be that large purchases of Erie shares were made in London for speculative sale in this market, and were probably sold as fast as received. Instead of using the identical certificates, others were borrowed and sold. The impression was thus naturally formed that the sales were for short account. This enabled the importers of London certificates to sell daily incoming stock at much higher prices than were hoped for in the beginning of the enterprise, and of course they cared not what erroneous views might arise from these tactics, so long as their speculation was a success. Still more foreign certificates are coming, but they cannot be expected to pay as largely as the three or four consignments.

DUBUQUE.

Streets Macadamized with Lead—Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 22.—The city bought a lot of stuff for macadamizing, recently, and it turns out to be largely composed of lead ore taken from some of the mines here. One of the streets, Julien avenue, is partly macadamized with it. The boys have been picking it up.

Dudley Devling, a well-to-do farmer about 60 years of age, living three miles from Bellevue, shot off the top of his head with a gun this evening. Mr. Devling was a peaceable, good citizen, and no cause is assigned for his committing the rash act. He leaves a wife and family.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.17	68	69	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.15	77	42	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.12	81	38	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.09	82	39	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.12	75	48	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.13	73	50	S., fresh.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 82.
Minimum thermometer, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

TUESDAY, July 22—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	30.12	69	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Cairo	30.17	77	Calm.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.18	61	[illegible], fresh.	.04	Cloud
Chicago	30.15	73	S., fresh.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.23	74	N. E., light.		Fair.
Cleveland	30.14	68	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Davenport	30.11	75	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Denver	30.19	71	E., gentle.		Cloudy.
Detroit	30.14	69	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Duluth	29.86	75	S. W., light.		Fair.
Keokuk	30.08	78	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Lacrosse	30.06	79	S. E., fresh.		Cloud
Milwaukee	30.12	72	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Omaha	29.96	76	S., brisk.		Fair.
Pembina	29.92	59	N. W., gentle.		Fair.
St. Paul	29.91	73	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Toledo	29.17	71	W., light.		Clear.
Yankton	29.87	79	fresh.		Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—On Wednesday, for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf Coasts, easterly winds, cloudy weather, and local rain. For the interior of the Southern States, Ohio Valley, and the southern portion of the Middle States, southeasterly winds, somewhat higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For New York and New England, westerly winds and generally clear or hazy weather. For the Lake Region and Northwest, southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with local storms in Iowa and Minnesota, and possibly in Wisconsin.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 22, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	22 ft.	5 in.		10 in.
Cincinnati	15 ft.	11 in.	10 in.	
Davenport	7 ft.	3 in.		5 in.
Keokuk	8 ft.	5 in.		7 in.
Leavenworth	8 ft.	3 in.		3 in.
Louisville	1 ft.	8 in.		3 ft. 10 in.
Memphis	19 ft.	2 in.		1 ft. 4 in.
Nashville	2 ft.	9 in.		1 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft.	3 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	
Omaha	10 ft.	4 in.	4 ft. 0 in.	
Pittsburgh	4 ft.	10 in.		
Shreveport	15 ft.	5 in.		
St. Louis	20 ft.	0 in.		
St. Paul	5 ft.	8 in.		
Vicksburg	31 ft.	0 in.		2 in.
Yankton	11 ft.	5 in.		

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

POISON.

Two Futile Attempts to Poison a Husband—Arrest of the Wife and Another Person.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—On Friday morning last, John Snyder and two of his children, living in Springfield, in the borough of Butler, were taken ill with all the symptoms of having been poisoned. They continued to improve until Saturday evening, when Snyder was suddenly taken ill again with the same symptoms. The physicians were again summoned and pronounced it another case of poisoning by arsenic, but, as in the previous attempt, an overdose had been given, and the violent vomiting saved his life. A party by name of Foreman, suspected of administering the poison, was arrested and lodged in jail. Mrs. Snyder was also arrested yesterday at noon and committed to jail. The parties will have a hearing to-day.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The mining stock market is sadly demoralized. Savage, which led the break along the Comstock line, closed at the Morning Board to-day at 44; Chollar, 25½; Hale & Norcross, 24½; Belcher, 77; Crown Point, 63; Consolidated Virginia, 69. There have been heavy losses, particularly in Savage, which is generally regarded as the fancy stock. The question is, whether the bottom of the market has been reached yet.

Chicago Exposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 22.—The capital stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago has been increased to $250,000, and a certificate to that effect was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

Renewal of the Civil War Among the Commissioners.

The Mayor Sends Sheridan's Charges Against Washburn to the Board to Get a Statement of the Facts.

Mason and Wright Invoke the Aid of the Law Department to Get Up One.

This Angers Sheridan, and a Friendly Interchange of Opinion Ensues.

Dismissal of Officer Trainor, the Cause of the War.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Present, Commissioners Wright and Sheridan.

Several bills for supplies were audited and ordered to be paid.

WEST LAKE STREET WATER MAIN.

The Fire Marshal presented a communication calling the attention of the Board to the fact that West Lake street was to be paved from Halsted to the river, and suggesting that action be taken to secure the laying of a twelve or sixteen-inch water main, with connections at designated points. The main on that street is but six inches in diameter. The document was sent to the Board of Public Works with a request that they put in a larger main so as to insure an adequate supply of water in case of a fire.

The charge against Policeman Rickey—arresting John Mahan without cause—was dismissed.

OFFICER TRAINOR DISMISSED.

The case of Policeman Trainor, reference to which caused the row in the Board last Friday, was then taken up. He was charged with maltreating Edward Quinlan, and with arresting without cause and abusing Thomas Wall.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that Trainor be dismissed.

The President stated the facts developed at the officer's trial, and said he considered him justified in taking Quinlan into custody.

Commissioner Sheridan alluded to the peaceable citizens of Bridgeport being abused by policemen, and the President remarked that that part of the city was dangerous to travel in at night.

Mark said he had lived there seventeen years, and never been disturbed.

Commissioner Wright wanted it understood that he did not justify an officer in striking a prisoner, unless he felt that the man in custody was going to get the better of him.

The President thought Trainor had made a mistake in arresting Wall, and that he had maltreated him by not permitting him to put on his shoes and stockings and coat, before going to the station-house. He suggested that Trainor be reprimanded for abusing Quinlan.

Commissioner Sheridan believed he ought to be dismissed in disgrace.

Commissioners Wright and Mason voted yea, and Sheridan nay, on the motion to reprimand, the President remarking that to do otherwise under the circumstances would injure the efficiency of the whole force—showing them, in fact, that an arrest could not be made without a warrant.

DISCUSSION ON CONSISTENCY.

Commissioner Wright said it was customary to reprimand an officer for the first offense, and dismiss him for the second.

Commissioner Sheridan had seen men discharged for the first offense—notably an officer who went into a saloon while on duty, and drank a glass of cider. A policeman who was with him, however, was not brought up. How was that? He wanted "even-handed justice" or none at all.

The President said if the Commissioner wanted even-handed justice, he should not be so positive in his statements of what was done, and make a fuss about it.

Commissioner Sheridan replied that the case alluded to was before the present Board.

The President claimed that the Board had not done as Mark alleged. He [Sheridan] had misstated the case.

Commissioner Sheridan fell back on his pet word "consistency," and desired that every one should be treated equitably in their decisions.

The President thought that that implied that he was not acting honestly. If he made an error of judgment Sheridan had no right to call him to account in that way.

Commissioner Sheridan had only cited the case to show how biased they were in some cases, and [with a sneer] how exceedingly honest and virtuous in others.

The President did not see the use of the Commissioner quarreling all the time with him about honesty.

Mark said he had not alluded to honesty, but to consistency.

The President thought consistency was honesty. The Commissioner would never win him over to his views by abusing him.

THE WRONGS OF BRIDGEPORT.

Sheridan then detailed the Quinlan case, and, in conclusion, said if such iniquities were to be covered up he wanted to know how the police business was to be run. He was indignant at the course pursued toward the Fourth Precinct Station. The persecuted people of Bridgeport had been crying out for relief from the worst of despotisms, and he had been doing the best he could to help them, but had had no assistance. He would move that Trainor be discharged from the force as a wholly unfit person to be a policeman.

The President was willing to dismiss him, but not to use such "terrible" language against him.

SHERIDAN ON SERGEANT HOOD.

After some prosy discussion, the motion of the President to dismiss Trainor was agreed to, and Sheridan moved that the proper officer be instructed to bring charges against Sergt. Hood for utter inefficiency and neglect of duty.

The President said he [Sheridan] could do it.

Sheridan added, and that charges be brought against Policeman Moran for dragging a sober Swiss, named John Longuist, from an Archer avenue car, "at the behest of the conductor," and locking him up for being drunk and disorderly. He subsequently stated that he would write out the charges and specifications to-day.

THE MILWAUKEE CHARGES AGAINST WASHBURN.

A communication was received from the City Clerk, inclosing the resolution adopted by the Council, asking the Board to investigate the charges made by the Milwaukee newspapers against Superintendent Washburn. [The Milwaukee papers, it will be remembered, accused Washburn of attempting to extort $200 from a Mr. Wheeler, whose stolen property was recovered by Chicago policemen at the risk of their lives.]

The document was referred to the Superintendent with the request that he report the facts in writing to the Board.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S MONTHLY REPORT.

The Superintendent of Police submitted his report for June. The number of arrests in the First District was 969, number of convictions, 671; amount of fines, $8,350; value of property stolen, $14,887; value property recovered, $6,839.32. In the Second District 1,185 arrests were made, and 867 convicted; fines imposed, $4,460; property stolen, 16,775; property recovered, $8,581.11. Number of arrests in the Third District, 417; convictions, 231; fines, $2,405; property stolen, $2,033; property recovered, $1,758.80. The Central Station officers made 14 arrests; fines, $243; value of property recovered, $1,829.33. Total value of property reported stolen, $33,695; value of property recovered, $20,808.56. Number of arrests, 2,680; convictions, 1,783; robberies reported, 244. The principal charges against prisoners were: Assaults, 83; burglary, 14; carrying concealed weapons, 35; drunk, 395; drunk and disorderly, 334; disorderly, 1,247; interfering with an officer, 26; inmates houses of ill-fame, 297; inmates of gambling-houses, 15; larceny, 258; riot, 29; selling liquor without license, 87; vagrancy, 140; violating Sunday law, 109; violating 11 o'clock ordinance, 33; violating 12 o'clock ordinance, 85; violating other ordinances, 68.

A dozen or two applications for saloon licenses were then disposed of, some being signed, and others rejected on account of the disreputable character of the saloons.

SHERIDAN'S CHARGES AGAINST WASHBURN.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I place before you a copy of a communication received from Mr. Mark Sheridan, Police Commissioner, charging Mr. Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, with using insulting words and actions towards the said Commissioner, on the afternoon of the 18th inst. It further appears from the communication that the alleged offence was committed in the presence of the Board; therefore, I desire that your Board shall make out a full statement of the facts of the case, and submit them to me in writing, for my information, at as early a date as practicable. Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners Wright and Mason left the room at 4 o'clock, and, after being absent about a quarter of an hour, returned and handed Sheridan the Mayor's note, a copy of the charges he preferred against Washburn, and the following document:

To the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

Your communication in regard to certain charges against the Superintendent of Police has been received. In the opinion of the Board, it will not be for the interests of the service that a statement of the facts called for should be spread upon the records of the Board.

We can only protest against any suspension of the Superintendent, as we believe you will find, upon investigation of the facts, that the provocation given by the member making the charges were as great as to measurably palliate the disrespectful language used by the Superintendent, if not to justify it. We are willing to make a statement individually of the facts of the case.

INTERESTING DIALOGUE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

When Sheridan had read the Mayor's letter and the communication addressed to His Honor, he said: I suppose, Mr. Mason, I have to understand that this (pointing to the answer) is your reply to the Mayor's communication?

The President—Yes, sir, simply a reply to the Mayor's communication.

Commissioner Sheridan—If you will state, verbatim, any words that I used calculated to bring about the disgraceful scene then, sir, I will sign it without——

The President—I do not wish to get into any wrangle about it, and I won't. I say, if he wishes us to, I will write out my views of it, and then I present them to you. I do not wish to do it in any other way.

MARK IS CHALLENGED AGAIN.

Commissioner Sheridan—I regard that—I cannot regard it in any other light, when you submit it to me, than as a sort of challenge.

The President—I did not expect you would approve of it.

Commissioner Sheridan—Then you had no right to submit it to me. It is plain where this [the reply] came from. It emanated from the other side of the City Hall; it is written in official ink, and came from the Law Department.

SHERIDAN UNGENTLEMANLY.

The President—I will say, once for all, it is very ungentlemanly of you to accuse me of anything of the kind.

Commissioner Sheridan—Isn't that true?

AND JEALOUS.

The President—What? I wrote it out in your presence, at least you were looking over my shoulder, and I went and had it copied. You are of a jealous disposition, and suppose that I cannot write out anything I want.

Commissioner Sheridan—I do not suppose that.

MASON IS NO SCHOLAR LIKE MARK.

The President—I went over there to get it written out—to see if I had made any mistakes. I do not pretend to be the scholar you are; I am an uneducated man, and make a large number of mistakes in spelling and grammar. Have you any objections to it?

Commissioner Sheridan—No, sir.

BUT IT MUST NOT BE THROWN IN HIS FACE.

The President—Don't throw it in my face then; it is very ungentlemanly in you to do so. I did go there [to the Law Department], and I called Mr. Wight to go with me in your presence. Have you anything to say about it?

Commissioner Sheridan—No, only this: That I regard this an attempt to cover up—

The President—Not at all; I have nothing to cover up.

Commissioner Sheridan, reading—"We can only protest against any suspension of the Superintendent as we believe * * * * * that the provocations given by the member making the charges were so great as to reasonably palliate the disrespectful language used by the Superintendent."

The President—That is as gentlemanly as I can draw it up; and much more gentlemanly than this: [Reading from Sheridan's communication to the Mayor] "I hereby charge Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer, in this, that, at a meeting of the Board of Police, held at the rooms of said Board, on the afternoon of July 18, at which I was present and acting as a member of said Board, said Washburn took up an inkstand and threatened to hurl it at me; that he accompanied such act with the most insulting and impertinent language toward me, his superior officer, saying to me, among other things, in the presence and hearing of the two *acting* members of the Board, 'You are a liar; you are a dirty dog; my name is Washburn, and you can find me anywhere else you want to.'" We are not *acting* members. That is an insult.

SHERIDAN ONLY AN ACTING MEMBER.

Commissioner Sheridan—Ain't you an acting member?

The President—Are you one?

Commissioner Sheridan—I certainly am.

The President—Why did you use the word there?

WHY HE USES WORDS.

Commissioner Sheridan—Some words must be used to express ideas.

WRIGHT SPEAKS.

Commissioner Wright—I suppose we (Mason and himself) were full members of the Board, having a commission from the Mayor to that effect.

Commissioner Sheridan—What I had hoped is that the matter will be investigated from beginning to end; and I hope the evidence will be taken under oath when the investigation is going on.

The President and Commissioner Wright then signed the reply, and the Secretary was instructed to send it to the Mayor.

After awarding the contract for furnishing 500 stars for the police force to the Chicago Engraving Works, the Board adjourned.

THE LATE HENRY MILWARD.

The announcement of the death of Henry Milward, for a long time one of the largest provision dealers in the West, caused a profound sensation yesterday on the Board of Trade, as well as in other circles where he was known. It was understood that for the past few weeks he had been suffering from a severe illness, and his death was generally expected by his friends. He died at his residence, No. 1210 Indiana avenue, on Monday evening. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1826, and was, consequently, 47 years old at the time of his death. His father was one of the largest packers in the south of Ireland. While quite young, having mastered the business, he came to the United States and was very successful. From 1849 to 1853 he was in partnership with Mr. S. P. Oldershaw, now of this city, at Cincinnati, where he became a recognized leader in the packing trade. In 1855 he came to Chicago, and laid the foundation of a very extensive business. His experience was that of many others in Chicago. Now he was opulent, freed of all incumbrances by a successful speculation; then again he was down among the wounded. He was, until quite recently, generally successful, and the financial disasters which overtook him recently contributed to his death. Personally, he was a great favorite with his associates. "I don't believe any man on the Board had so many friends as Milward," was the remark of one of the leading Board of Trade men yesterday to a reporter. His wife and her brother, Mr. Milward's partner, are now on their way to Europe, and are unaware of Mr. Milward's demise.

The Board of Trade yesterday passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The members of this Board have been startled and pained by the announcement of the death of their late fellow-member, Henry Milward, who for many years has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of this city, and among the oldest members of this Board; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Milward we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of our most genial, high-minded, and honorable associates, and one in whom those who enjoyed his intimate personal acquaintance reposed the highest degree of confidence, and one whose integrity in all business affairs none ever questioned.

Resolved, That we recognize in the death of our late brother the loss of a business representative whose vacant place it may be difficult, if not impossible, to fill.

Resolved, That while we drop a tear, and record our sincere sorrow at this unlooked-for visitation of Providence, we would extend our deepest sympathy to the family and intimate personal friends of the deceased, and at the same time would be admonished that our tenure of life is exceedingly uncertain, and that, at a moment when we may least expect it, the messenger of death may summon us away from all our cherished earthly associations.

Resolved, That, as the evidence of our high appreciation of the character of our departed friend, these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Board.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

—A bare-footed Ohio girl, who walked ten miles to hire out to hoe corn, was admired by a widower worth $60,000, and the two are now one.

THE COURTS.

The Lake Shore and Fort Wayne Roads Before Judge Farwell.

One Large Land Case Ended and Two More Beginning.

Petitions for Opening New Streets—Lincoln Park Rape Case Dropped—New Suits.

His Honor Judge Farwell yesterday decided the motion to dissolve the injunction restraining the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad using a portion of the lands of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company in this county, as follows:

It appears from the papers in this cause that the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad laid its track across the piece of land owned by the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, some years ago, such land being situated in this county, near Englewood. A single track was laid, and the ordinary ditches were dug on each side of the track. Some years after that, a line of telegraph poles was put up on the west line of the 100 feet in width which defendant claims to occupy, and a fence was built over a portion of the distance on the west line. A line of telegraph poles was also, some years ago, put up by the defendant on the east side of its track. The defendant has commenced to lay a second track west of the first track, and within the line of the 100 feet. The complainant filed a bill to enjoin the laying of this second track. The injunction in fact prohibited the defendant from using any portion of the premises; but it is admitted that the complainant does not wish to prevent the defendant from using the first track, or from continuing to use the premises as they have heretofore been used; but merely to prevent the laying and use of a second track until compensation shall have been made, and defendant shall have a right to proceed according to law. The defendant has set up a general deed of conveyance from the corporation which built the first track, and subsequently sold all its property to this defendant; the payment of all taxes, and actual occupancy of the premises for seven years; and the defendant also claims that inasmuch as possession was first taken with the consent of the complainant, or, at least, with its full knowledge, and without objection, and, therefore, with its presumed consent; that the right to occupy is not a mere license, good only for the time that it exists, and liable to be revoked, so that the defendant can be ejected, or treated as a trespasser. I am of opinion that as to such use as was made of the premises without objection, that as to the laying of the first track and the putting up of the telegraph poles, the complainant is not at liberty to revoke the license, as it is called, so as to compel the defendant to withdraw from the premises, until condemnation can be instituted and decided, and compensation made. I think it is evident whatever possession was in point of fact taken, was taken with the consent of the complainant, and that the only right it, complainant, has, is its right to compensation; but that the right to occupy, by effect of such consent, cannot be held to exist as to any further occupation than that taken with such consent; and, when defendant seeks to make further use of the property by laying a new track, it is at least a matter of doubt as to whether the possession before taken can be held to warrant its laying such new track. I understand from a statement made by counsel, that there is no desire on the part of the defendant to withhold from complainant a full and free compensation for the value of the whole 100 feet to be used as required, nor any desire on the part of the complainant to prevent the defendant from using the premises, provided compensation is made; but the complainant insists that the compensation shall be made and paid before the new track shall be laid or used.

The motion made before me was to dissolve the temporary injunction. I am disposed to dissolve that injunction provided the defendant will file a bond of the company with satisfactory surety, with penalty in such sum as shall be sufficient to cover all damages, conditioned that the defendant will pay all damages sustained by the complainant in consequence of the appropriation of his land, the 100 feet, to be ascertained and determined by any court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the matter, and provided that defendant shall not insist upon its right to retain this land or any portion of it, under its color of title, possession or payment of taxes, and shall release any and all claim of damages by reason of the injunction granted in this cause.

Mr. Campbell, for defendant, said he was satisfied with the order; and the Company would give the bond and waive the statute of limitation, and the right to damages, as suggested by the Court.

Mr. Roys, for the complainant, desired to pray an appeal from such order.

The Court said that this was not a final hearing of the cause, but a mere motion to dissolve the injunction on the bill, answer, and affidavits, on both sides, and that no appeal would lie from such order.

Mr. Campbell said that if counsel for complainant desired to take the matter to the Supreme Court, and preferred to have this considered a final hearing on the bill, answer, and affidavits, instead of on the depositions, he was willing that it should be a final hearing, so that complainant could appeal from the order of the Court, provided they were not required to comply with the condition as to the bond, and waiving their right under the statute of limitations.

The order was made accordingly.

The case thus stands appealed, and as the appeal always carries with it the injunction, the defendant remains enjoined.

AN INTERESTING MONEY TRANSACTION.

In the case of Grant Goodrich, who sues for the use of Alonzo Kent and Richard P. Marion v. the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, before Judge Murphy, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for $6,275; and defendant took an appeal. The case is a singular one.

As stated by Mr. Bently, for complainant, it seems that Kent & Marion were the owners of fifty-five acres of land in Jefferson. H. M. Sheppard and Fred. S. Wells contracted to buy the land of them at $800 per acre, on the condition that the West Chicago Park act, then before the people, should be passed by a popular vote. The bill was thus confirmed, but the defendants, for some reason or other, no longer wanted to have the land. The contract provided that they were to pay $5,000 in money, and the balance when the transfer should be completed. The $5,000 in money was to be deposited in the Third National Bank, and to be drawn by complainant Goodrich, acting as agent of the vendors, when the bill finally went in force. In accordance with this agreement, on the day of the voting they were about to make the deposit, when the bank was changed to the Merchants' Saving Bank,—the defendant,—and both checks were drawn, certified, and deposited the same morning, the deposit being on the condition that the money was to be drawn by Goodrich, the agent, on the day after the voting, if the bill stood. When he went to collect the money, it was refused, it being contended that Jefferson had not voted for the bill, although that was not an element in the transaction; hence the action.

LARGE LAND CASE.

A case, involving the title of seventy-two acres of land south of South Park, was yesterday decided by His Honor Judge Farwell, viz.: Hoyt v. Tuxberry, for specific performance. The question, in the view of the Court, turned upon whether the complainant had done all in his power to carry out the contract. It was proved that the defendant had told the complainant he had done all it was in his power to do to carry out the contract, and he was ready to make a conveyance. But complainant was not prepared to accept. He put off the matter. He wanted certain things done which he held were absolutely necessary to make a clear title; and so it went on. Meanwhile, the property largely increased in value. The Court held that when a vendor has declared his inability to do more than he has done, and vendee then refuses to accept the conveyance, the vendor is no longer bound by the contract. The bill was dismissed at complainant's costs.

REPLEVIN OF A CANAL-BOAT.

Yesterday, in the Circuit Court, Frederick Roots, for himself, Thomas Scopt, and John Harrington, owners of the canal-boat "Board of Trade," replevined the same, with her furniture, apparel, and tackle, valued at $1,000, from George Von Hollen and John Harrington.

COUNTY COURT.

Maria Wright, testamentary guardian of Catharine L. Wright, et al., minors, was authorized to borrow the sum of $1,200 at an interest not exceeding 10 per cent per annum.

Simon Ettinger was appointed guardian of Hermann and Teni Ettinger, under an approved bond of $6,000.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Frode Heegaard, the lawyer who attends the West Side Police Court, was brought up on a charge of perjury, and was bailed out on a bond of $1,000. He swore before Justice Walsh, in a case in which he was an attorney for the defendant, that he was worth $6,000 in real estate on Frank street. This turned out to be untrue.

The case against E. S. Griffith, better known as the Lincoln Park rape case, was called, when the prosecuting witness was found to be missing, rumor having it that she has taken a trip to California. The case was, in consequence, stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate it.

Thomas Quirk, for an assault with intent to do bodily injury, was sent to the House of Correction for six months. Francis Hill and John Dyer were tried on a charge of larceny. Dyer was found not guilty. Hill was found guilty, and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Herbert Grommes and Nathan Frankel, an order was made allowing the stock to be sold in lots, it being stated that it could be got rid of on better terms than to one purchaser.

There was no business whatever in the Register's office yesterday.

The Assignee was allowed to sell by private or public sale in the estate of Henry Seivies.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Attention is called to the city street damages cases reported in our record of new suits in the Superior Court.

An unusually large number of divorce bills were filed yesterday.

Jane Bishop, administratrix of Robert Bishop, yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, $4,000 damages, against Isaac Speer, in the Superior Court.

Henry Bull files a declaration in the Superior Court, in an action of trespass, against George Havill, to recover $1,500 damages from him for having sustained through defendant's driving into complainant's carriage, and spilling him into the street, and breaking three of his ribs.

Alexander Hamilton files a precipe in a suit of assumpsit in the Superior Court, against Richard J. Rundell et al.; damages $25,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,890—Appeal. 7,891—Arthur B. Meecker et al. v. Robert J. Washington et al.; petition to perpetuate evidence. 7,892—Appeal. 7,893—Fred. Roots et al. v. George Von Hollen and John Harrington; replevin of canal-boat Board of Trade, value $1,000. 7,894—Alexander Little v. C. W. Perkins; replevin of furniture, value $400.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,271—Isaac Oppenheim et al. v. Marks Reinstein and Davis Zemansky; assumpsit, $600. 44,272—Oliver F. Fuller v. C. B. Powell and David Sunderland; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,273—Charles H. Fargo et al. v. William M. Trout; assumpsit, $300. 44,274—William F. Kellogg et al. v. Same; assumpsit, $500. 44,275—Simon Higgins v. James Carroll; assumpsit, $800. 44,276—John E. Dean et al. v. Jacob B. Slichter; confession of judgment, $244.56. 44,277—Jacob Phillips v. Henry Phillips; same, $732. 44,278—Alexander Hamilton v. Richard J. Randall et al.; assumpsit, $2,500. 44,279—Harry Fox et al. v. W. F. Genicke and H. Schaeffer; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,280—Harry Fox et al. v. William Breitsprecher; assumpsit, $800. 44,280—Same v. Wm. Breitsprecher; assumpsit, $800. 44,281—Albert J. Phillips v. M. C. Wilbur; assumpsit, $500. 44,282—Louise Broquis v. Carl Broquis; divorce. 44,283—Philip and Julius Smith v. Lyman Strouse; assumpsit, $800. 44,284—Emma v. Ernst J. Gallina; divorce. 44,285—Sarah E. v. Samuel J. Dutton; same. 44,286—George A. v. Anna Jackson; same. 44,287—John F. v. Marion Brown; same. 44,288—Andrew v. Mary A. Briggs; same. 44,289—Alonzo v. Juliet Brockway; same. 44,290—Matthew W. Borland v. Anna D. and Chas. H. Tallmadge; judgment by confession, $1,977.77. 44,291—Henry Harboe v. Mary Hoon and Conrad Perrung; trespass, $1,000. 44,292—George B. v. Nancy C. Titman; divorce. 44,293—Lawrence v. Bridgett Fitzgerald; same. 44,294—Elisha E. Hindley v. Lucius J. Cobb et al.; assumpsit, $500. 44,295—Schubert et al. v. Frank E. Aiken et al.; petition for mechanic's lien. 44,296—Caroline v. Christopher Bauman; divorce. 44,297—Crane Brothers Manufacturing Co. v. Lyman Bridges; assumpsit, $500. 44,298—Henry Town v. Francis Arnold et al.; petition to restore title. 44,299—Jane Bishop, executrix of Robert Bishop, v. Isaac Speer; assumpsit, $4,000. 44,300—Dodge W. Keith et al. v. H. L. Kelly and —— Robinson; assumpsit, $5,00. 44,301—Henry W. Clements et al. v. Wm. L. Parks et al.; assumpsit, $300. 44,302—In the matter of the petition of the City of Chicago for ascertaining damages for the extension of the alley running north and south in Block 3, Brand's Addition, through West Twelfth street. 44,303—Same, Vernon avenue, through to Thirty-first street. 44,304—Same for opening an alley 18 feet wide, running north and south through Blocks 26 and 27, Canal Trustees' subdivision of west ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14. 44,305—Same, for opening a street from Schiller street to North avenue, between Sedgwick street and North Franklin street, to be known as North Market street. 44,306—Same for extending Lane place, from its present north terminus through to Sophia street. 44,307—Same, for opening Belden avenue, from Racine road to Fabius street. 44,308—Giles Randall v. Albert Kidder; assumpsit, $500. 44,309—Charles M. Evarts and Henry Nissen v. John A. Elison and John H. Foster; assumpsit, $500.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago Dramatic Association meets at the Sherman House "Club Room" this evening.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, received several bids for constructing the Lake street viaduct, but did not award the contract.

The great moral show of the great and good P. T. Barnum, a gentleman not unknown to fame through wool horses and big fires, will arrive in this city on Aug. 18.

The National Photographers' Association intend to take the new Exposition building next year for a grand photographic exhibition. It will be the most important affair of its kind on record:

Among the large transfers of land recorded yesterday is that of an eighty-acre tract at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Crawford avenue, two miles west of Western avenue, for $120,000.

The Mayor received a letter yesterday from J. F. Hartley, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, in which he was informed that the Collector at New York had been instructed to admit, free of duty, the Armitage memorial picture of the burning of Chicago.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: M. B. Hull, 2-story and basement stone-front, 25x67 feet, Michigan avenue; David Russell, 2-story and basement brick, 22x44 feet, No. 302 Hubbard street; Mrs. Lang, 2-story and basement brick, 22x50 feet, No. 399 Chicago avenue.

The body found in the lake, near the Illinois Central Elevator, Monday, has been identified as that of Asa F. Bennett, of No. 43 Newberry avenue. An inquest was held yesterday, at which a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and one child.

Saturday evening, some thieves entered the house No. 368 Wabash avenue, and stole a new suit of clothes, some sleeve-buttons, and $20 in money, belonging to J. C. Schroeder, who occupied the front parlor. A silver watch on the mantel-piece was covered by some papers, and was not noticed. Neither the thieves nor the property have been discovered.

At half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning a grocery-wagon ran into Dr. Taylor's buggy, at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, upsetting the buggy and throwing the doctor violently to the ground. He was considerably bruised and somewhat cut. He was taken to Strehl's drug-store, and received proper medical attendance.

A sketch of a ladies' shower-bath, to be erected at the street ends on the lake shore, was submitted to the Board of Public Works yesterday. The design is unique and handsome, and the projector, J. E. Soudins, if allowed to construct the buildings, proposes to fit them up so as to insure comfort and convenience. Pipes from the Water-Works will supply all the water needed. The Board took the matter under advisement.

Charles Curtis, alias Drake, and J. M. Berbine, claiming to come from Chicago, were in Louisville Sunday last, and, according to the *Commercial* of that city, were arrested for attempting to purchase stables with "wild-cat" stock, spurious shares, and stolen bonds, the face value of which is about $100,000. The paper consisted of certificates of mining and manufacturing stock, land-warrants, and bonds of the Lake Ontario & Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Columbus Coal and Oil Company of Kentucky. There were also some certificates of stock in a patent-right concern known as the United States Railroad Station Indicator, and several shares in the "Orphan Boy Lode Gold Mining Company of Chicago," the latter being signed by John H. Cotes, Secretary, and B. Newman, President.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Heubner and Rothford, of the Chicago Avenue Station, met a man named Ed Wolf near the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Division street, who said he had been seriously stabbed, a few minutes previous, in the saloon of Chris Niederschmidt, at the corner of Cornelia and Paulina streets. He said he received the injuries during a drunken brawl, in which about ten persons were engaged, and could not tell by whom they were inflicted. When found, Wolf was in a very faint condition, and walked with great difficulty. The officers took him to his home, No. 666 Milwaukee avenue, and called Dr. B. Holmes to attend him. Several severe cuts were found on the left shoulder and the right thigh, all being flesh wounds. The man's weakness resulted from loss of blood. His injuries, although severe, are not very serious, and do not endanger his life. Yesterday afternoon the saloon-keeper and two men who are supposed to have been participants in the row which resulted in Wolf's injuries were arrested.

Justice Banyon's court was complimented yesterday by the attendance of Dr. Brock McVicker, who came there as a prisoner on the charge of "disorderly conduct." The complaining witness was Bridget Evans, who complained that the prisoner had pinched her, and she made her testimony weighty by showing to the Court a black spot on one of her plump round arms. It appeared from the evidence that about noon, one day last week, Dr. McVicker's passage out of a Chinese laundry, on Wabash avenue, was somewhat obstructed by a crowd of noisy girls, who did not seem inclined to make way for him. As the Doctor did not wish to walk over them, he took hold of Bridget's arm, perhaps somewhat violently, and pushed her aside. One Stanley, the owner of the laundry, witnessed the Doctor's movements, and began to abuse him therefor. Dr. McVicker's temper went up to fever heat, and compelled him to lay his hand heavily upon Stanley's left ear. Stanley's cohorts deserted him, and he deserted the battlefield. Dr. McVicker walked away, fully persuaded that he had done the proper thing. Banyon thought so too, but, to satisfy the technicalities of the law, fined him $2.

THE SAXON BAND.

Presentation to the Leader—Serenade at the Sherman House and a Banquet.

The concert of the Saxon Band at Turner Hall last night was a success. The members were so well pleased with their reception in Chicago that they telegraphed for a two-weeks' extension of their leave, but longer absence would not be permitted, and they were ordered to be home by the 10th of August. The band leaves this morning for Milwaukee, where they play to-night. To-morrow they will take steamer for Niagara Falls, and thence go to Saxony. At 6 o'clock last evening the leader, Hans Girod, was presented with a magnificent gold-chain and locket by the people of Southwest Chicago and the Vowaerts Turnverein. Speeches were made by Conrad Mehoff and Mr. Mohr, and Mr. Girod responded in fitting terms. The band played in the Sherman House rotunda several airs, and were compensated by applause. When midnight approached, the band serenaded the Sherman House, rendering the "Star Spangled Banner," "Watch on the Rhine," and another air, in such a manner as to meet the encomiums accorded. Nearly 500 people heard the serenade, and a few of these assisted the band in disposing of an impromptu banquet, given gratuitously by Mr. Munson of the Sherman House. Several brief addresses were made, in which the band were wished a pleasant time in Milwaukee and a safe voyage home. It is said that many members of the band are so well pleased with America that they will return here as soon as they can, and remain permanently.

MESSRS. STORRS & WARE REPLY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: With your permission, we will briefly answer the charges made against us by Mrs. Howe in the communication appearing in your yesterday's issue. Mrs. Howe had one of our plats, with the distances marked, and went with her husband to see the property before buying. The land is close to the station, and as high, or higher, than that fronting Normal Park, on which fine houses have been erected. They knew there was a ditch, because we promised them to fill it up, and have done so. The property is entirely clear except the mortgage back to us from Mrs. Howe. The lot is worth more than she paid for it, and could be easily sold. Our Mr. Storrs *did* appear before a Notary. The clause in the deed relating to taxes for 1873 was read by Mrs. Howe, and accepted, before the papers were passed. We shall explain at length in our answer to the bill. STORRS & WARE.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1873.

Household Furniture.

A large and attractive sale of household furniture and household goods will be made by Elison & Foster, auctioneers, on this (Wednesday) morning, July 23, at the double marble-front residence, Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash avenue, commencing at 10 o'clock. If you wish any article of household furniture you should not fail to attend this sale.

Bargains in Chickering Pianos.

Among the last lot of pianos received we have two splendid Chickerings with outside cases slightly injured. Warranted perfect in every other respect. Will be sold very cheap for cash. Splendid chance to buy. Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Cleveland Directory has 38,742 names; estimated population, 135,597.

—The New York *Herald* reports an exceedingly dull season at Newport thus far the present season. No special cause is assigned for the dullness.

—It is said that within a distance of five miles on the Illinois River, in the vicinity of Griggsville Landing, five persons have been drowned within two weeks past.

—The Utica *Herald* says that men will never know what effect it would have had on Job if eleven little girls had called on him, one after another, and tried to sell him Sunday-school picnic tickets.

—Chinese labor is about to be tried in Philadelphia, sixty-eight Chinamen being now on the way to that city from Sacramento, where they have been engaged to work in a cutlery factory.

—Since the cutting down of the Exchange lists, there has been much useless handling of useless newspapeas avoided, and the Exchange fiend has to some extent discontinued his visits. And yet men dare to say that ours is not a paternal Government, and that Congressmen will not in time sit and whistle with the cherubim.

—The new United States survey of the boundary line between California and Nevada gives the first-named State a large portion of Lake Tahoe heretofore included within the dominion of Nevada. The line strikes singularly at Lake Valley. It goes through H. H. Parkell's hotel there, leaving one-half of the dining-room in the State of California and throwing the other half into the State of Nevada.

—The Lawrence (Mass.) paper relates an appalling case of conscience. A committee from a neighboring city, appointed to visit Boston on business, did not want to have it said that they had junketing tendencies, and so, after transacting their business, when the question arose as to where they should take dinner, it was settled by each taking a plate of baked beans, at a total cost of 45 cents.

—Are agricultural colleges a failure? Massachusetts is said to have the best institution of the kind in the country, and yet of thirteen graduates who were turned loose to revolutionize the world, on Wednesday last, only three will cultivate the earth; of the rest, four have chosen civil engineering, two medicine, and one each law, business, and horticulture, while one will become a professional oarsman.

—According to the St. Louis papers, the Northern Line "is bound to have a big thing in Upper Missouri freights hereafter,"—not by placing boats on the Missouri, by a good deal, but by taking goods destined for Sioux City, Fort Benton, etc., to St. Paul on their Mississippi steamers, and forwarding the packages thence to Sioux City by rail. The rate to St. Paul is 40 cents a hundred. The steamer Rock Island, which passed up yesterday, had a large consignment of sugar for Fort Benton.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—When Gen. Sibley was on the Missouri with his expedition, it is said he wore a boot having a heel of a peculiar pattern, and while here was so unfortunate as to loose one of them. Not long since a petrified boot-heel was pick up which was recognized by one of the General's old soldiers as the heel that Sibley lost. There are said to be petrified forests in Northern Dakota. Gen. Rosser tells of a petrified grove on the line of the Northern Pacific west of the river. There are perhaps a dozen stubs standing, now solid stone. Near Bismarck there is a petrified log two feet and a half long and eighteen inches in diameter, and in its immediate vicinity many smaller pieces.—*Bismarck (D. T.) Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Money was easy during the greater part of the day, at 3@4 per cent, but at the close some loans were made at 2½.

Sterling was steady at 109¼@109¾ for sixty day and 110¼ for sight.

Gold ruled active at 116 to 115¾, with closing sales at 116¼. Loans 3@5 per cent to flat for carrying. Clearings, $33,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $131,000.

Governments were quiet and strong.

State bonds were dull and steady.

The operations at the Stock Exchange were restricted this afternoon, and the apparent termination of the corner in Erie caused an unsettled feeling, which was reflected in lower prices throughout the list. Prices were steady at the decline, except Pacific Mail, which was heavy and specially depressed on account of another meeting of the Board of Directors at which the question of a general mortgage was again discussed, but as before, the advice of counsel was invoked before taking final steps. The extreme decline of the day was in Erie, which dropped from 61¾ regular to 59 seller three months, and 62¾ to 60¾ cash. The greatest difference in favor of cash stock to-day was 1¾ per cent, but towards the close stock was loaned at ⅛@¼ for use until to-morrow. A large portion of the short interest has undoubtedly been closed up. Pacific Mail fell from 39¼ to 36¾, and finally rallied to 36¾. There was a large business in Northwestern common, which declined from 70¾ to 68¾, closing at 69¾. Union Pacific declined from 29¾ to 28¼, under realizations, and afterwards recovered to 28¾. Panama fell off from 117¾ to 116, and Wabash from 72¾ to 72. The decline in the balance of the list was comparatively slight. The Vanderbilt shares throughout the day were the strongest on the list. The market closed steady, though in some cases at an advance from the lowest point of the day.

The specie engagements for Europe to-day were $750,000, of which $500,000 was in gold coin.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons '67	119
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118½
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	115½
Coupons, '65	119¾	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	New 5s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolinas, old	27¾
Tennessees, new	80¾	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	90¾	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	70	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	71¾	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	40¾
Erie	59¾	C., C. & C	87
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q	99
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	32¾
Michigan Central	93¾	Illinois Central	107
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	28¾
Northwestern	69¾	Union Pacific bonds	81¾
Northwestern pfd	80	Central Pacific bonds	100¾
Rock Island	110¾	Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
N. J. Central	103	B., H. & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	52¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs heavy. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—winter red, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d; white, 11s 5d@11s 9d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 22—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¾@92⅞; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90¼; Erie, 46¼.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £106,000.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 56f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8¼d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs heavy; California white wheat, average quality, 11s 5d@11s 9d; club, 12s@12s 3d.; red spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d.; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

Cheese, 58s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 9,000 qrs, of which 7,000 qrs were American; receipts of corn, 14,000 qrs; American, 9,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 126 cars reported to arrive, 2,652; total for the week, 4,573. The market opened moderately active at ¼@½c advance on last week's closing prices. The run of stock generally was inferior to last week's; 1,300 were disposed of. Sales: 464 Illinois steers, 1,116@1,460 lbs, $5.75@6.25; 195 Ohio steers, 1,010@1,392 lbs, $5.25@6.50; 19 Ohio cows, 971 lbs, $4.62½; 119 Ohio heifers, 986 lbs, $5.50; 20 Ohio stockers, 880 lbs, $4.35; 82 Michigan steers, 864@1,110 lbs, $4.25@5.00; 195 Indiana steers, 714@1,340 lbs, $4.25@6.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 6,000; total for the week, 8,400. The market opened draggingly at ¼c decline on last week's closing prices. Sales: 1,237 Ohio sheep, 80 to 116 lbs, $4.25@4.90; 214 Michigan sheep, 78 lbs, $4.50; 215 Illinois sheep, 72 lbs, $4.45.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,200; total for the week, 15,900. Market slow at 15@20c decline from yesterday's rates. Sales yesterday, 1,600. Indiana and Ohio hogs, 185 to 250 lbs, at $5.00@5.25, and one choice lot local butchers' at $5.30. To-day prices are off, and sales of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana hogs, 200 to 225 lbs, were made at $4.90@5.10.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The commission houses continue fairly active, but there is no improvement in the jobbing branches. Western and Southwestern jobbers are operating freely in staple cotton and woolen goods. Cotton flannels are in brisk request, and some makes of browns are sold up already. Brown and bleached cottons rule steady. Colored cottons are quiet, but firm. Dark madder prints are selling more freely by the package. Fancy cassimeres of fine and medium grades move briskly. Foreign cloths and beavers are in more request.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—Crude petroleum, $1.85@1.90; refined quiet; futures, 17¾@18c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22.—COTTON—Unchanged; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower, the decline being chiefly on shipping grades; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.50; common to good extra, $6.15@6.45; good to choice, $6.50@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.50; Ohio extra, $6.30@8.50; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal active and firm; Western, $3.15@3.30. Wheat lower, with fair supply; receipts, 154,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.25@1.28; Iowa spring, $1.32@1.44; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.56. Rye quiet; Western, 76@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 187,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 54@55½c; rail do, 57@60½c; white do, 68@70c; yellow, 58@60c. Oats dull and declining; receipts, 78,000 bu; new mixed Western, 42@43c; white, 46@51c; black, 41@43c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 20@21c.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Quiet and steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 18@19½c. Sugar strong and advancing; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice strong; 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, 7¾c; refined, 17¾c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.00. Beef in very limited request; mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $11.25@12.50; cut meats quiet and firm; middles unsettled; long clear, 9c; short clear, 9¼c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, at 93½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged, with good demand for choice old. Wheat easier for lower grades; new No. 3 fall, $1.19@1.20. Best grades firm; prime to strictly prime, $1.35@1.40; choice, $1.45. Corn firmer; No. 2, 38@39c cash; 37¾@38c August; 45c sacked. Oats inactive and unsettled; No. 2, 31@32c spot; 27¾c August. Barley, no market. Rye firm at 44c.

WHISKY—Nominal; 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50. Bulk meats, no sales. Bacon unchanged for small lots, but futures better; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib and clear, 10c cash and August. Lard dull; refined, 8¾c.

HOGS—Lower; $4.25@4.50.

CATTLE—Active; medium to choice beeves, $3.70@5.60.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.54¾ spot; $1.38¾ August; No. 2 red, $1.55 spot; $1.36 August. Corn was dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 44c spot; 44¼c July or August; 45¾ September; low mixed, 42¾c spot; 44¼c September; yellow, 45c; no grade, 40¼c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 39¼c; Michigan, 33c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo—Firm at 4@4¼c. To Oswego—8¾@9c. To Kingston—8¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.94 asked, $1.90 best bid; No. 1 held at $1.80; amber, $1.58@1.59. Corn steady; No. 1, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Oats, 38c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; $6.75@7.10. Wheat firm; new, $1.25@1.35. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye quiet; 70@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $16.00. Lard inactive; steam held at 8¼c; kettle, 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats strong and active; sales of shoulders at 7¼c; held at 7¾c, with sales at 8c buyer August; clear rib, 9½c; large sales at 9½c buyer August; clear held at 9¾c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 10c.

WHISKY—Steady; 92c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 held at $1.55@1.58; No. 2, $1.44. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—OATS—Firm, 23c.

BRAN—Scarce, 80c.

HAY—Choice, scarce; prime $24.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; fair to good fair, 8¼@9c.

WHISKY—Firmer, 93@98c.

OTHERS—Unchanged. The rain checks business.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27¾; sight, ¾ premium; gold, 116.

COTTON—Very dull. Sales, 300 bales; good ordinary, 14¼@14½c; low middling, 17¾@18c; middling, 18¾c; middling Orleans, 18¾@19c. Receipts, 290 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1,534 bales. Stock, 22,738 bales.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; extra family $5.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, with an upward tendency; mess pork, $16.00@16.50; bacon shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib and clear sides, 10¼@10½c, all packed plain. Hams, 13@13¾c; sugar-cured, 14¾@15c. Bulk shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 9¾c, held higher at close. Lard, quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western, $1.50@1.55; amber, $1.58@1.60. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 57¾c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 41c; white, 46@48c. Rye dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork active at $17.25@17.50. Bacon in fair demand but unchanged. Lard quiet at 8¾@9c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Scarce at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is in improved demand for better grades; others nominal; prices unchanged. Wheat in good demand; old and new red, $1.68@1.75. Rye firm; at 65@68c. Corn held higher; yellow, 60¾@62c; mixed Western, 60@62c; white, 70c. Oats quiet; white Western, 48@50c; mixed, 43¾@44c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, at full prices.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¼c; refined, 18¾@18¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at 93¼@94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.30¼; No. 2, $1.23¾; cash or July; $1.18 August. Corn steady; No. 2, 36c. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 28¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 10¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 105,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 22.—Wheat quiet; No. 1, $1.61. Corn quiet at 55@56c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee nominally at $1.34. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 4,000 bu No. 2 Western at 46¾c; 4,000 bu do at 46c; 5,000 bu sample at 45@46c. Oats neglected. Rye and barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—10¼c on wheat; 9@9¼c on corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22.—PASSED UP—Prop New York, bark Mary Jane; schrs Oriental, Orient, Daniel Fort, Madeira, Star of the North, Anna Craig, Jane McCleod, Yankee Blade, Harriet Ross, Pandora, Lillie Parsons, Albrecht.

PASSED DOWN—Props Lake Ontario, Lawrence, City of Boston, Eclipse and barges, Neptune and barges; schr George Murray.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—PASSED UP—Props Howard and barges, Pittsburgh and barges, Wales and barges, Inter-Ocean and barges, Antelope and barges; schrs R. C. Roberts, Ataunto, Goodell, Amaranth, Magillan, Clyde, Almina, Mount Blanc, Montpelier, Merrick.

PASSED DOWN—Props Alma, Munroe.

WIND—South.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 22.—The prop Whale and barge Friendship arrived from Henry to-night, and passed into the canal, loaded with corn for Chicago. The prop Illinois arrived to-day towing the canal-boat Mary, light; and departed, towing the canal-boat Gen. Rosecrans, loaded with building stone for Henry. The stmr Beaver arrived to-day towing the barge Chicago Belle, light, having dropped five ice-barges at McCormick's Slough also from St. Louis; and departed towing the canal-boats J. D. Leonard and Asia, both with hard coal, and Barge No. 4 with pig iron, all for St. Louis. Nine feet of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15, and 5 feet reported on Kickapoo Bar.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 22—1:15 p. m.

ARRIVED—Eldora, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Iron-Clad, LaSalle, 6,100 bu corn; Le Graux, 5,800 bu corn, 8,650 lbs rags, 1,565 lbs sundries; Hercules, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Bay State, LaSalle, 126 tons coal, 60,000 lbs zinc; John Sloan, LaSalle, 4,000 bu corn, 350 bu oats; Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.

CLEARED—Montreal, Joliet, 68,457 feet lumber; Parson Brownlow, Henry, 32,290 feet lumber, 30 lath, 200 brls salt, 1,315 lbs merchandise; Metropolis, Henry, 96,600 feet lumber; Alida, Joliet, 76,918 feet lumber; Nautilus, 113 tons coal, 1,000 staves, 150 brls salt, 20 brls oil, 25,291 lbs merchandise; LaSalle, 5,714 lbs merchandise, Utica; Brilliant, Morris, 90,102 feet lumber; Monarch, Lockport, 4,080 bu wheat, 200 m shingles, 12,000 lbs machinery, 100 lbs sundries; Atlantic, Morris, 2,100 lbs merchandise; Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,014 bu wheat; Robert Holmes, Seneca, light; Andrew Jackson, 6 tons coal, 50 brls salt, 7,900 lbs merchandise, LaSalle; 20 brls salt, Marseilles; 20 brls salt, Joliet; 100 lbs merchandise, Lockport; prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 20 m lumber, 862 posts, 100 brls flour, 3,000 lbs merchandise; Messenger, Kankakee Feeder, 63,340 feet lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water, and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases, which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysenteries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint, throughout the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an aliment which enables it to withstand the drain.

Hofmann's Hop Pills

are used by the rich and the poor. They cure fever and ague, intermittent fever, dumb ague, and all malarious fevers at once. They do not contain quinine or arsenic. They are sugar-coated. For sale by druggists at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail prepaid. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is a delicious syrup of the Castor Bean, free from oil taste or smell; a reliable physic for adults and children. Also are McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons delicious worm candies that expel worms freely. Price for either, 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, sole agents.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKINSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, in Oriental Hall, at 8 o'clock. E. O. BOWZER, Sec'y.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO, And Intermediate Points.

Union Steamboat Co.'s steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, leaves dock at Randolph-st. bridge, Wednesday, July 23, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, July 24, at 7 p. m.

Anchor Line steamer CHINA, Capt. Dickson, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, July 25, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

TRUSSES.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS,

And all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, &c., &c., accurately fitted by MARSH & BOWLES, 103 Washington-st. Female to wait upon Ladies.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:

CLASS NO. 189, FOR JULY 22, 1873.

11, 22, 45, 72, 38, 63, 67, 3, 61, 18, 42, 49, 51, 75.

CLASS NO. 190, FOR JULY 22, 1873.

40, 53, 5, 11, 12, 26, 16, 3, 22, 43, 41, 74, 13.

Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 4 and 7, 151 South Clark-st. Branch Offices, 421 Sedgwick-st., 113 South Canal-st., 479 State-st.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel, Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. BARNUM & GREEN.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of A. G. Lane, Secretary of the County Board of Education, 173 East Randolph-st., until July 28, for the supply of 200 tons of Youghiogheny or Walnut Hill Soft Coal, to be delivered at the Normal School Building at Englewood. 100 tons must be delivered on or before Oct. 1, 1873, and the balance before Dec. 31, 1873. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. EDWARD GARRITY, HENRY HARMS, ALBERT G. LANE, Committee on Supplies.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Henry W. Fischer and Gustave A. Diecke, under the name and style of H. W. Fischer & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Henry W. Fischer is alone authorized to collect and discharge the debts of the firm of H. W. Fischer & Co. HENRY W. FISCHER, G. A. DIECKE. Chicago, July 21, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

William Oliver withdraws from the membership of our firm from July 1, 1873. The firm name will continue as before. GAGE BROTHERS & CO., 237 and 239 Wabash-av.

Wonderful Cure of an Opium Eater IN THREE WEEKS.

Patients, to test its merits further, will be liberally treated at 120 Warren-av., by calling at once.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 22.

Financial affairs have scarcely ever been quieter in the local market than at present. Even the speculation in wheat—which, in this season of dullness in everything else, has been the only thing to attract attention—seems to languish, and the apprehensions of a corner for July delivery seem to be disappearing. Money is abundant at the banks for approved borrowers, but comparatively scarcer in the street for the class of paper being offered there. Prime commercial paper could be readily sold in the open market at 10 per cent per annum, though there is but little of that grade in the open market, and the great bulk of the paper offered is on real estate, or else is made by parties supposed to be good enough, but known to be a good deal expanded, and possibly to be slow pay. Such paper sells at 12 to 15 per cent.

New York exchange was a little firmer to-day, with sales at par and at 25c per $1,000 premium.

THE GOLD QUESTION

is still the chief topic in financial circles in New York, and the upward tendency to-day shows that there is probably some foundation for the rumors of an extensive and powerful clique being at work to advance the price. It is believed now that the clique began their movement in this direction more than six weeks ago, basing their calculations then on the expectation of a large export of gold in July to settle the balance of foreign trade, as was the case last year, and that a month ago they held $10,000,000 of gold, which they have been lugging along ever since.

The experience of this summer, however, has been different from last summer, and, in fact, from any summer for several years past. The heaviest legitimate exports of specie and the highest prices for gold this year were in April and May, or nearly two months earlier than usual. Since then the unusually large volume of exports of other domestic products have prevented the large exports of specie usual in July. The disappointed speculators find that they "got in" at the highest price, and are struggling against the natural tendency of things to keep up the price. One of their methods of doing this is to make shipments of specie to Europe, several large amounts having been sent out by them within the last two weeks. The price of sight sterling exchange, however, is below what will justify the export of specie, and on the sale of the bills drawn against these shipments of the speculators there must be a loss,—not a large one, it is true, but with sight exchange at anything under 110⅜ there is nothing to justify the export of specie in a legitimate way.

Another of the methods of the speculators to keep up the price of gold is the publication in the New York papers of letters from correspondents who profess to have figured out that the Treasury does not hold more than $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 of gold in its own right (deducting interest due and not paid, and coin certificates, etc., etc.), instead of the $79,000,000 of gold shown as the coin balance of the Treasury. It is to be feared there is some foundation for the impression that the Treasury does not hold as much actual specie as appears from the debt statements, because the public cannot tell how much of the so-called coin balance is made up of the gold checks of the Syndicate, and how much is redeemed bonds not canceled. Nevertheless the speculators for a rise have harped on this string so long that it fails to have an effect.

THE SYNDICATE.

In large financial transactions by the Government there is always "a wheel within a wheel." In the payment of the $15,500,000 of the Geneva award to the United States, the wheel within the wheel is the Syndicate. Instead of the $15,500,000 being paid direct to an officer of the United States Treasury, as it should be if the matter was conducted in a straightforward business way, it is in fact paid to the London members of the Syndicate, who get the use of it for nearly three months without interest. The Syndicate have a job of selling 5 per cent bonds and buying up such of the called bonds of 1862 as they can find. The Government furnishes, in the $15,500,000, the money to do the latter, and as fast as the bonds are bought and turned over to the officers of the United States Treasury the Syndicate is credited with a payment of gold to that amount and the bonds are held in the Treasury and counted as part of the *coin balance*. At the same time a corresponding amount of the new 5 per cent bonds is placed to the credit of the Syndicate at the Treasury, in virtue of the supposed payment of *coin* made by the Syndicate to the Treasury in bonds of 1862. In this balancing of credit against credit, it is sometimes hard to tell which is the custodian of the money of the United States, the Treasury or the Syndicate. One thing, however, seems well understood, that the Government of the United States furnishes the money with which the Syndicate make their subscriptions for the new 5 per cent bonds, and that, after the latter are actually sold, or say in September, the Government will have been paid back in redeemed 5-20s of 1862.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65	118⅛	118⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅛	118⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅝
10-40s	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115⅛	115⅝
Gold (full weight)	115⅜	115⅝
Gold Coupons	115⅛	115⅜
Gold Exchange	....	116⅛
Sterling Exchange	109½@110⅛	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, July 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 43, in Block 23, of s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 14, dated July 21; consideration, $3,000.

Ogden av, n w cor of Polk st, Lots 37 to 41, dated July 21; consideration, $64,765.

Chestnut st, s of and nr West Taylor st, e f, Lot 10, dated July 19,; consideration, $1,300.

Carroll av, 128⅜ ft w of St John's pl, s f, 25x119 ft, with marble front, dated June 1; consideration, $10,000.

Thirty-fifth st, e of Vernon av, s f, 22x104 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $2,000.

Hanover st, s w cor of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x90 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $2,000.

Ridgeville st, n w cor of Julian st, Lot 9, dated July 21; consideration, $1,200.

Centre av, n w corner of Henry st, w f, 25x108 ft, dated June 13; consideration, $4,375.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 4, Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated July 29, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lot 1, and e 6 ft of Lot 2, of Block 4, in Millard & Decker's e ½ of n w ¼, Sec 26, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

Attica st, bet Auburn and Halsted sts, s f, 25 ft, dated July 21; consideration, $1,000.

West Madison st, 225 ft w of Bishop court, s f, 25x125 3-10 ft, with buildings, dated July 19; consideration, $6,000.

West Huron st, 240 ft w of Reuben st, s f, 24x120¼ ft, dated May 31; consideration, $3,100.

West Erie st, n e cor of Wood st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated June 11; consideration, $2,400.

Lots 23 to 24, in Block 6, in Lee's Addition, dated July 19; consideration, $3,750.

Milwaukee av, n w cor Girard st, s w f, 25x119 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $3,000.

North av, 46 ft e of Seymour st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $800.

Dania av, 73 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 50x126 3-10 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $1,000.

Loomis st, s w corner of Sixteenth st, e f, 240x100 ft, with 120x124 ft on Sixteenth st, in same block, dated June 2; consideration, $16,000.

Wood st, 150 ft s of Elk Grove st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $888.

Thirty-fifth st, e of Vernon av, s f, 50x104 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $5,250.

Lots 49 to 51, in Block 43, Ogden's Addition, dated July 12; consideration, $6,625.

Crawford avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fifth street, 80 acres (except canal and railroad right of way), dated July 17; consideration, $120,000. Henry Greenebaum to George H. Ward.

West Twenty-first street, 105 6-10 feet west of John street, n f, 25x94 8-10 feet, dated March 15; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 36, in same block, dated March 15; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 58, in same block, dated March 15; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 34, in same block, dated March 15; consideration, $1,100.

Wabash av, 100 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 75x166¼ ft, dated May 13; consideration, $11,250.

Milwaukee av, n w of Wood st, s w f, 100x118 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $9,000.

Lincoln st, 120 ft s of Moore st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 11, in Block 30, of n w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $14,800.

Lot 30x31, in Block 2, in Race and Pearson's Subdivision in w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 22, 39, 13, dated June 15, consideration, $1,200.

North Clark st, 1,374 10-12 ft s of North av, w f, 54 10-12 ft to Dearborn st, dated July 9; consideration, $1,800.

Wabash av, n of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x191¾ ft, dated July 15; consideration, $12,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Racine av, 150 ft n of Marianna st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 14; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Langley st, cor of Forty-first st, 170x180 ft, dated July 16; consideration, $11,900.

Lot 16, in Block 6, of Assessor's Lots 17 to 21, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $1,585.

Lot 13 to 15, in Sawyer's Block 5, in Smith & Drexel's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $2,333.

Lots 1 and 26, in Hommerdel's Lot 31, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 21; consideration, $2,600.

Forty-fifth st, 25x120 ft, in Lot 10, Forestville, dated July 21; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 29, in Block 1 of Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 22; consideration, $550.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,187	2,400	5,105	2,913
Wheat, bu	26,190	24,250	9,385	67,770
Corn, bu	263,880	267,780	423,804	72,294
Oats, bu	72,610	99,890	74,026	5,502
Rye, bu	1,062	1,050	702	397
Barley, bu	400	1,900	2,584	....
Grass seed, lbs	8,050	290	21,339	5,000
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	....	55,000	....	23,290
Cured meats, lbs	49,900	26,090	297,900	177,358
Beef, brls	....	2	12	165
Pork, brls	....	1,477	109	39
Lard, lbs	42,360	2,400	152,175	111,800
Tallow, lbs	27,680	12,368	....	92,000
Butter, lbs	142,690	114,975	59,424	52,820
Live hogs, No.	14,036	8,189	7,865	5,684
Cattle, No.	3,215	3,845	1,516	2,182
Sheep, No.	473	799	....	....
Hides, lbs	127,696	74,730	168,973	31,700
Highwines, brls	165	321	80	330
Wool, lbs	197,058	446,991	483,973	153,654
Potatoes, bu	1,730	1,141	....	....
Lumber, m feet	12,210	13,851	2,027	2,388
Shingles, m	2,400	2,090	770	1,298
Lath, m	905	2,127	107	107
Salt, brls	4,660	13,904	2,213	3,469

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,129 bu wheat; 6,814 bu corn; 2,365 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 83 cars wheat; 538 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, and 26,700 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 49 cars oats; 22,000 bu No. 2 do, and 11,900 bu rejected do, by canal; 3 cars rye. Total (673 cars), 320,000 bu.

The death of Henry Milward, an old and highly-respected member, was announced to the Board of Trade to-day, and a series of resolutions adopted in respect to his memory.

The leading produce markets were again quiet to-day, with not much change in the average of prices, a lower tariff in wheat being compensated by a firmer feeling in provisions. The receipts of produce are a fair summer average, except in wheat, and the shipping movement is good, but chiefly in corn. The weather continues to be unusually cool for this part of the year, all over this section of the country, but is coolest in Chicago, owing to the lake breeze.

In dry goods the trading, as usual at this season, was light, though a fair number of orders were being received, chiefly for staple cottons and seasonable goods. Prices were a trifle lower for some brands of cottons, ticks, and denims; but other goods were steady. Fair activity characterizes the grocery trade, and the market is steady for nearly all articles, while coffees and sugars have again advanced ⅛c all around, and are quoted firm. Butter continues to meet with a fair inquiry, and good to choice grades are firm. Cheese was in moderate request, and without quotable change. There were no changes in bagging; a fair demand exists for grain bags, and they command full prices, but other descriptions were rather quiet. Coal was active, as far as hard is concerned; but soft varieties are rather quiet. The market for hard descriptions is very firm, and most dealers are now asking $9.50 per ton for Lackawanna. The demand for fish continues excellent and prices are steady as quoted yesterday. Dried fruits were also moving on a liberal scale, and the general tone of the market is one of firmness. Leather, hay, hides, and paints were quiet and unchanged.

At the lumber yards a tolerably fair business was transacted for the season, prices ruling steady, and in some instances quite strong. Lumber afloat was active to the extent of the offerings, which were not very large, and consisted mostly of those left over from yesterday. Prices were without change, being strong for joists, scantling, good boards, and strips. The demand for building materials continues moderate at about the same range of prices. Metals were quiet, but there was a fair trade in manufactured goods. Nails were active at a decline of 12½c, now quoted at 4.62½ rates. Iron and naval stores were unchanged. The wood market was fairly active, and under light receipts a firm feeling exists. Broom corn and hops were without new feature. The seed market was rather quiet, though there was quite an inquiry for timothy, which, being in limited supply, was held firmly. Clover was also firm, but other seeds were quiet. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry, and, berries being more plenty, were a trifle lower, while foreign fruits and apples were firm. Poultry was in fair supply and request at about yesterday's range of prices. Eggs were unchanged.

Lake freights were less active than yesterday, but in very good demand at the reduced rates, thus quoted: At 4½c for oats, 5c for corn, and 5½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo; and 10½c for corn to Kingston. Carriers asked an advance of ½c, but could not obtain it. Through rates to New England points were unchanged, at 23c for corn via Buffalo. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 34,000 bu wheat and 220,000 bu corn.

Highwines were active, and advanced another ½c per gallon, under a good demand, being scarce here, and reported strong in New York. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 91c; and the market closed at 91c bid, and holders asking 91½c.

Provisions were quiet, though a little more active than yesterday; and decidedly stronger, except on lard, which was a shade easier. Mess pork was in good demand, and averaged about 20c per brl higher, though quoted dull in New York. Meats were inquired for to a fair extent, and recovered from the recent depression, being quotable at the close ⅛c per lb higher on shoulders, and ⅛@⅜c higher on short middles. Bacon was inactive, but firmer in sympathy, except hams, which were unchanged. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.20 @15.25; do seller August, $15.25@15.35; do seller September, $15.10@15.20; do seller December, $13.00@13.25; lard, cash or seller July, $8.05@8.10; do seller August, $8.05@8.10; summer do, 7½@7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders; 8⅜@9c for short ribs; and 8½@9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅜@8c. English meats, 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅜c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9⅜c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00 @25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller August at $15.25; 500 brls do seller September at $15.10; 300 tcs summer lard at 7⅝c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅜c; 25 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10½c; 500 tcs summer do (16 lbs) at 11c.

Flour was less active, at unchanged prices. There was only a light shipping demand, and buyers generally asked concessions, in view of the reported dullness in New York, which holders would not accept. Bran was steady. Sales were restricted to 100 brls winter extras (Wisconsin) at $7.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do (June) at $6.00; 500 brls do at $5.90; 200 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 50 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,750 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.00 at mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@	9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@	7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@	6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@	6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@	10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@	7.62½
Spring superfine	3.50	@	4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@	4.25
Bran	10.50	@	11.00

Wheat was dull and irregular. The market for delivery next month was depressed 1½c per bu by reports of a decline in Liverpool, and the gathering certainty that the crop yield of the present year will be an excellent one. The market for this month, on the contrary, averaged only ½c lower, and was kept up, (nearly to the close, at yesterday's average, by fears or hopes of a corner for July. The premium for this month was 4⅜c yesterday; it widened to 6⅛c to-day. There are yet a great many options to be filled within the next eight business days, as the shorts have been loth to fill at the disadvantage existing during the past week, though all seemed satisfied that there was a large shortage. But they reckoned to see more liberal receipts, which have not arrived, as all who could send their wheat to Milwaukee have done so, attracted by the difference in prices. Hence our present stock of No. 2 spring is but little over 200,000 bu—a quantity which could easily be carried (metaphorically) in the breeches pocket of any one of several firms in the Board of Trade. With light receipts the price for July could be put up to any figure that may be judged to be at once safe and desirable, and the parties who are able to sell have offered very little for several days past. Towards the close of to-day's session they did offer a little; and then the market was rushed down by men who were anxious to sell short, in expectation of a break; which still further strengthened the hands of the longs for awhile; but they, too, seemed disposed to let things go by the run, when New York was reported very weak at 1 o'clock, and our market closed 2c lower than yesterday. The supply demand was good under the circumstances, but chiefly for No. 3, though cash No. 2 was so much wanted that it ranged ⅛c above the July option. Seller the month opened at $1.20½, advanced to $1.21, fell off ⅛c, rose to $1.21, and declined to $1.19 at the close. Seller August sold at $1.13⅜ @1.15; and seller September at $1.07¼@1.09, both closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.06@1.07. No. 1 spring was dull but steady at $1.29; No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.19½. No. 3 do at $1.10; and rejected do at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 15,000 bu No. 1 spring (hard in N. W.) at $1.22½; 22,400 bu do at $1.21½; 9,800 bu do at $1.21; 1,200 bu do at $1.20¾; 18,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 4,400 bu rejected spring at 92c; 1,200 bu do at 91c; 400 bu choice club, by sample, at $1.31½ delivered. Total, 74,800.

Corn was dull and steady at the same range of prices as yesterday, for future options, while cash lots averaged a shade higher, being relatively firmer, as the interval between now and August grows less. The receipts were again large, but the reported shipments were so much in excess that holders were careless about selling, except at their own figures, especially as the continued cool weather is very favorable to the condition of the corn now in store. The shippers were less urgent to-day, owing to an attempt to advance freight rates, and there was apparently but little desire to fill on the part of the short interest; but the market was sustained by the weather, there being now very little fear expressed with regard to additional posting. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 37@37⅛c, seller August, at 37½@37⅝c, and seller September at 39⅛@39⅜c, all closing firm at the inside. New receipts closed firm at 37⅛c bid, and rejected at 34⅜c. Posted corn was in some demand, with very little offered at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 27,200 bu No. 2 fresh at 37⅝c; 7,200 bu do at 37⅛c; 55,000 bu regular at 37⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 48,400 bu do at 37c; 1,600 bu rejected at 34⅜c; 24,000 bu do at 34⅛c; 7,200 bu do at 34⅛c; 10,000 bu posted receipts at 30c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39⅜c; 12,000 bu do at 39⅛c; 12,000 bu high mixed (to arrive) at 39⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 39⅜c; 6,000 bu No. 2 high mixed at 39c; 12,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 38⅛c. Total, 250,600 bu.

Oats were dull and a shade easier, there being scarcely any demand except for rejected, all the offerings of which were readily taken up for city use. The market opened with a show of firmness at yesterday's outside prices, but weakened gradually, in the absence of inquiry, and closed dull at the inside quotations of the session. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, ranged at 28⅛@28⅛c; seller August at 27⅝@27⅝c; seller September at 26⅛@26⅜, and seller the year at 26⅛@26⅛c, some of these being only nominal. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu at 28⅛c; 5,000 bu at 28⅜c; 22,800 bu at 28⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 26⅛c; 7,200 bu do at 26c. Total, 47,400 bu.

Rye was more active, and firm at the outside quotations of yesterday, with an upward prospect, owing to continued small receipts. Sales were made of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 57c. Seller August was quoted firm at 55c; and rejected nominal at 51@52c.

Barley was less active and steadier. The only cash sale was 2,000 bu No. 3 at 60c. No. 2 was nominal at 65@70c; and rejected at 40c. New No. 2, seller September, sold to the extent of about 11,000 bu; opening at 81c, advancing to 83c, and closing at about 82½c.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	July 19, 1873.	July 12, 1873.	July 20, 1872.
No. 2 red	370	370	....
Rejected winter	279	279	....
No. 1 spring	8,334	16,387	168,858
No. 2 spring	209,597	283,140	859,684
No. 3 spring	85,336	98,194	51,396
No. 1 hard spring	78,900	46,473	....
No. 2 hard spring	12,810	14,982	....
Rejected spring	39,516	45,822	18,600
No grade spring	787	1,266	....
Total	435,929	506,933	1,098,533
CORN.			
White	....	....	885
Yellow	12,781	12,781	47,395
No. 1	62,017	64,566	176,481
No. 2	2,529,968	2,773,480	3,295,606
Rejected	337,768	202,205	218,327
No 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	....
No grade	....	....	852
New No. 2	17,062	8,380	....
Total	2,963,129	3,064,945	3,739,046
OATS.			
No. 1	3,053	3,053	14,931
No. 2	687,309	741,853	929,371
Rejected	96,056	89,448	70,180
No grade	4,843	10,373	....
Total	791,261	844,727	1,014,482
RYE.			
No. 1	4,509	4,197	11,188
No. 2	62,984	70,377	24,371
Rejected	2,083	2,648	1,487
No grade	347	....	....
Total	69,923	77,222	37,046
BARLEY.			
No. 2	28,836	33,873	69,395
No. 3	2,959	2,897	15,811
Rejected	3,106	3,801	8,393
Total	34,901	40,571	93,599

Total, 4,295,143 bu. These figures show a decrease during the past week of 71,004 bu wheat, 101,816 bu corn, 53,466 bu oats, 7,299 bu rye, 5,670 bu barley. Total decrease, 239,255 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, July 22.—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast depressed, and prices declining. Floating cargoes of corn steady. Cargoes of wheat on passage inactive; good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 54s 6d; do No. 1, 55s 6d. Spring wheat, fair average quality, 53s 7d. Weather in England hot and forcing.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Wheat—Spot quiet. Corn—Spot firm. California wheat, 11s 7d@12s 6d; No. 2 to No. 1 spring, 11s 4d@11s 10d.

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended July 15, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	370	4,100	912,705	3,231,932	340,503
London	215	15,750	....	....	111,589
Glasgow	154	75,000	275,453	340,062	112,735
Bristol	....	....	73,000	704,702	....
Cardiff	....	....	100,700	102,968	....
Havre	....	14,800	190,401	....	74,473
Hamburg	....	....	183,331	32,700	62,724
Rotterdam	....	....	....	....	110,453
Bremen	....	....	48,140	629,736	....
West Indies	728	296,023	188,272	6,504	47,022
B. N. A. Col.	362	....	....	3,714	....
B. Honduras	143	1,953	1,480	290	....
New Grenada	89	114,802	2,600	1,260	....
Venezuela	5	87,711	3,756	555	49,345
Brazil	....	10,264	....	....	....
Total	1,996	619,463	1,978,828	5,054,672	908,844
Previous week	3,677	3,456,119	2,356,639	4,495,132	700,190
Week June 17.	2,146	1,365,375	2,041,382	4,710,949	1,010,169
Week June 24.	3,237	1,636,932	2,028,931	2,917,312	673,875
Week June 17.	2,567	2,966,965	2,965,203	1,496,615	1,529,839
July 16, '72	4,567	2,734,245	2,510,596	3,571,277	1,787,041

And butter, 66,995 lbs. Stearine, 31,441 lbs. Grease, 13,723 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to July 15, inclusive for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	132,450	116,746	111,835	56,811
Beef, brls, tcs	78,048	77,273	122,118	85,816
Lard, lbs	141,775,920	130,572,429	63,103,427	20,783,969
Bacon, lbs	287,388,273	174,530,846	54,216,306	25,001,618
Butter, lbs	2,478,180	3,388,078	3,137,880	1,680,871
Cheese, lbs	44,034,744	28,038,491	33,392,358	26,688,353
Tallow, lbs	39,080,112	43,002,477	21,417,075	17,818,888

MILWAUKEE.

The fifteenth annual report of the trade and commerce of Milwaukee, compiled by W. J. Langson, Esq., Secretary of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, is just issued. It sums up the railway system centering in the city as 3,090 miles now in operation, and 1,408 miles under way. In manufactories 10,000 people are employed, with an annual product of $20,000,000. This product includes $25,159 brls of beer, at $10.00 per brl. The following were the receipts of grain for three years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Wheat, bu	13,817,939	15,686,811	18,883,837
Corn, bu	2,140,178	1,151,382	486,318
Oats, bu	1,597,726	1,121,950	628,098
Barley, bu	1,446,978	874,070	585,971
Rye, bu	409,573	466,341	190,599
	19,212,394	19,300,364	20,734,817
Flour reduced to bu	3,753,909	3,585,519	3,705,395
Total bu	22,966,303	22,885,873	24,440,212

WISCONSIN CROP ITEMS.

The Brandon *Times* says the prospect of a large fruit crop in that section this season is anything but first-rate. The severity of the winter killed a good many trees, and the late frosts injured the buds, and though trees were loaded with blossoms, there will be but little fruit.

The Delevan *Republican* reports that crops all over the county are looking exceedingly well. Some pieces of corn are poor, but most of the corn in the county promises well, notwithstanding the late and wet spring. The crops of wheat, rye, oats, and barley about there promise heavy yields, and the prospect now is that a great deal of extra labor will be required to harvest them.

The Janesville *Recorder* states that the crops in Rock County have not promised so well in years before. Grains of all kinds are rank and filling nicely.

The Ripon *Commonwealth* reports that the raspberry crop has never been as large in that vicinity as this year. They are yet plenty, and are getting to be pretty slow sale—canning is about all done, and they have been eaten fresh until people are getting tired of them. Probably not one-half of the currants grown there will be used, but will go to waste on the bushes.

The Princeton *Republic* says the crop prospect still continues good. The weather is the best possible to thoroughly fill the wheat, which in the openings is already mostly out of danger. The prairie wheat is about ten days later, but thus far is doing grandly. Rye is a heavy crop. Oats are very heavy, and will yield much more than an average. Corn is doing finely. Taken altogether, the crops are more promising than in any former year in this portion of Wisconsin.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active, and the former and the former advanced ⅛c, closing at $1.19½ seller the month, and $1.13⅜ seller August; also at $1.07¼ seller September. Corn was a shade easier, closing at 37c seller the month, 37⅝c seller August, and 39 @39⅛c seller September. Oats were firmer, selling at 28⅛c seller the month, and 27⅝@27⅝c seller August. Mess pork was quoted firm at $15.25 seller September. A vessel was taken for wheat to Black Rock on private terms; capacity, 21,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 22.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at an advance of 1c; now quotable at $1.82@1.87.

BROOM CORN—The market has been quiet until within the last two or three days, when several Eastern buyers made their appearance and have bought a considerable quantity. The receipts are light and stocks are now being gradually reduced. The market is firm at the prices following: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The changes are unimportant. The local trade has bought liberally of good to choice qualities, and prices have been fully sustained. Common and medium grades were in ample supply, and are accumulating somewhat, though not as yet enough to affect the market. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—There were no special features. A fair demand exists for grain bags, and they are firm, but other descriptions meet with only a light inquiry. Annexed are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BEANS—Only a light inquiry for choice beans has been noticed. Other grades were quiet and in ample supply. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue moderately active. Common brick are sold at $6.00@6.50, the outside price for those of a good quality. Cements are unchanged. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50 @8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50 @2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@6.50; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00 @30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Meets with a moderate inquiry, on local and interior account, at the prices given below: York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—An active business is now being transacted, especially in hard coals, and the market is very firm. Many dealers are now selling at $9.50, an advance of 50c per ton. Soft coal was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Manufactured goods have met with only a light demand at former prices. Stock is scare and firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00 @30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $10.00 @11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 150 pork brls at $1.35; 100 lard tcs at $1.70.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand continues liberal, and former prices are generally maintained, the exceptions being for opium and morphine, which have advanced, and are very firm. Quinine is a trifle lower. The supply of opium is light this season, and a further advance is probable. We repeat the list:

Acid, citric, ℔	$ 1.55	@	1.60
Acid, oxalic, ℔	33	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, ℔	60	@	65
Ammonia, carb, ℔	25	@	30
Asafœtida, ℔	50	@	55
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, ℔	1.35	@	1.40
Borax, ref., ℔	26	@	30
Blue-vitrol, ℔	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.45	@	1.50
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., ℔	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, ℔	1.30	@	1.35
Glycerine, 1 ℔ bulk, ℔	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, ℔	36	@	40
Gum opium, ℔	9.00	@	9.25
Gum shellac, ℔	55	@	60
Glue, white, ℔	45	@	55
Iodine, ℔	9.50	@	10.00
Lye, cone, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.25	@	6.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., ℔	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	6.00	@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., ℔	60	@	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, ℔	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., ℔	7.25	@	7.50
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.65	@	2.75
Red precip., ℔	1.65	@	1.70
Root ipecac, powd., ℔	1.75	@	2.00
Root rhei., E. I., powd., ℔	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, ℔	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., ℔	12	@	13
Sulphur, ℔	5	@	....

EGGS—Guaranteed lots were in request, and firm at 13@13½c; good offerings sold at 12@13c, and those in poor order were dull at any price. We note sales of 40 cases guaranteed at 13½c; 2,000 doz at 13c; 1,100 doz at 12½c; 800 do at 12c.

FEATHERS—Strictly choice live geese feathers are taken by the dealers, but as the jobbing trade is quiet, the demand is not especially urgent. Common grades are slow of sale. Prime to choice live geese feathers, 70@73c; jobbing price, 80@85c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The demand the past week has been satisfactorily active; orders for all descriptions being both numerous and liberal. There has been no particular change in prices, except a decline of 25c per ½-brl in whitefish. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.75@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.75; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50 @9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—During the week a steady improvement is noted in the demand; and the general tone of the market is one of firmness. Prunes and raisins are quite firm, and the former have advanced within the last few days. Apples are also very firm. Nuts were steady. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¾@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 13½@14½c; raisins, $2.30@2.35; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@43c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 5@5½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6¾@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—The demand continues fairly active on both local and interior account. Sugars and coffees have advanced ⅛c and are very firm at the present rates. Other goods more steady, and many of them... Following are the quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@35c; O. G. Java, 28½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full stearine, full weight, 20@19½c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@12c; A standard, 11½@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@11½c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30 @35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16 @18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 6¾@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6½c; White Rose, 6¾@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Foreign box fruits have been in good request, and lemons have advanced, and are very firm here, as well as in New York. Berries were more plenty and lower. Apples were firm at a slight advance. We quote: Lemons, $12.50@13.50 per box; do packed, $16.00@17.00. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, 50c@$1.00 per box, or $4.25@5.50 per brl. Raspberries, $2.00@2.75 per case; red do, $2.50@3.00. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@30c; Cherries, at $4.50@5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, (Indiana) $4.00@4.50 per bu; Wisconsin do, $1.50@1.75 per box; Currants, $2.50@3.00 per bu. Pears, $2.00@2.50 per box; Peaches, $1.50@2.00 per box.

HOPS—The city brewers have been purchasing small quantities for immediate consumption, and trade on the whole is better than last week. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: Western, 25@45c. The following is from Emmet Well's circular: A moderate demand has prevailed during the week for the last growth, at prices within range of our quotations. Some 500 bales of old hops have also changed hands between dealers on private speculative terms. Although prices on the incoming crop bid fair to open high, there appears to be a general disposition on the part of dealers and holders to close out their present stock and start business in September on a clean market. Our London advices concerning the English crops are much more discouraging this week, and present appearances indicate very high prices over there the coming season, all of which will produce its effect here, and lessen the chances of shipping this way. From Germany our advices are also quite unfavorable, the growth of the bine being unusually backward, with a sprinkling of vermin in most of the districts. Reports from the interior of New York State continue rather favorable, though a large crop is not anticipated owing to short acreage. In Wisconsin the old yards made a poor show, while new ones are doing very well. Complaints of drouth reach us from California, where the yield is expected to fall somewhat short of last season.

HAY—The situation is essentially the same. The market has been far from active; and this, with the large offerings, has produced a weak and unsettled feeling. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, better pressed, $13.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The trade has been dull, and prices were without material change, as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—This market remains in much the same condition as for several weeks past. Common iron is in large supply, dull, and weak, while Norway iron and imported stock are tolerably steady. The demand is confined to the filling of small orders, given as necessity requires. Prices are shaded when large sales are under consideration. We quote:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—Another quiet week was passed, and prices were without alteration, but, under light stocks, nominally firm. We repeat quotations:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The dealers report a fair trade for the season, the orders being largely for manufactured goods. Tin is firm, from sympathy with the Eastern and foreign markets. Other metals were unchanged. Prices are as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—The weakness noticed in this market during the week has culminated in a decline of 12½c all round. Trade is reported as fairly active. We now quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $7.37½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—A fair average business was transacted, the following being the current rates: Manilla rope ℔ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Carbon, lard, and machine oil have ruled fairly active and quite firm; other descriptions were in moderate request at the given prices. We repeat: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The receipts were liberal; but a good inquiry existed for good-sized spring and choice old chickens. Small, half-grown chickens are still numerous, and slow of sale. We quote old chickens at $4.50 @5.00; fair to good spring chickens at $2.75@3.50.

POTATOES—The offerings are still large, and the market weak and unsettled. Choice bring $3.00 per brl; fair lots $2.00@2.75. Sales include 2 cars in bulk at $2.75 per brl (buyers to furnish barrels.)

SALT—The demand for salt is very active, and the receipts, though liberal, are not sufficiently large to allow any accumulation of stocks. The market rules firm at the quotations. Ground alum is dull and lower. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.52; Turk's Island, $2.60; ground alum, $1.75, afloat to arrive, and $1.80 from store.

SEEDS—Timothy seed meets with good inquiry; but the stocks are light, and the holders are quite firm in their views. Clover was quiet, but very firm, at $5.50 for prime seed. Hungarian and millet were inactive and nominal. We quote: Timothy, $4.10@4.50, and 3.00@3.05 seller August; clover, $5.25@5.50; millet, 40@50c; Hungarian, 55@65c; flax, about $1.60 @1.65 seller August.

TEAS—A moderate business has been transacted during the week at unchanged prices. The market is rather easy for old teas, but the new crop is held with some degree of firmness. Below are the prices current: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Business was reported fair, the annexed prices being adhered to:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

VEGETABLES—Were in moderate demand. Tomatoes were in excessive supply and declined. Onions were firm. We quote: Tomatoes, 30@60c per box; onions, $4.00@4.50; cabbage, 50@70c; corn, 13½@15c per doz; turnips, $1.50@$2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 10 @15c per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per bu.

WOOD—Was in fair demand and firm at the annexed prices: Beech, $8.00; maple $9.00; hickory $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand for railroad freights was active, the following being the rates current to the points named:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 50	$1.00		
New York	45	90	45	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Wilmington, Del.	40	80	40	50
Washington, D. C.	40	80		
Alexandria, Va.	52	1.04		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	25	50	25	27½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	43½
Norfolk, Va.	49	98		
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	65	1.30		
Petersburgh and Richmond	57	1.14		

WOOL—The demand has been fair, but scarcely as active as last week. The receipts are light, and a firm tone prevails in consequence, especially for good washed fleece. The New York *Bulletin* says: "There is a fair call for domestic fleeces and other fine grades of wool, but buyers continue to restrict their purchases to small lots, and while there is some business doing all of the time, the sales do not aggregate an amount sufficient to indicate a very spirited demand. The goods market is fairly active, and manufacturers are becoming more encouraged apparently, but are still somewhat backward about purchasing in view of the uncertainty which necessarily attends the future of the goods market. Prices upon fine wools remain about as formerly quoted, the range being from 47@52c for X to XX. Michigan X sells at the lower quotation, while Ohio and Pan Handle wools range from 49c to 52c. No transactions have been reported in the finest wools, so that 52c is about the top quotation for new wools. The reports from the interior indicate no especial change in the feeling among farmers or in the prices asked. The wool is coming forward slowly, the purchases for Eastern account being light. Some Texas wool is coming in and sells fairly." We repeat quotations:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	29@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 22.

Under this head the changes since our last review have been unimportant. There has been no appearance of activity in any department, orders being small, and coming chiefly through the mails, comparatively few buyers having been here in person. This, however, is not an unusual state of things at this season of the year, and causes no uneasiness among jobbers, who seem confident of a satisfactorily active and fairly remunerative fall trade. Stocks, of course, are moderate in amount, but in assortment and general attractiveness they have not been allowed to deteriorate, and country merchants can send in their orders with the assurance that they will be promptly filled. Among the changes noted during the week were a reduction of ½c in two or three brands of denims, and a slight decline in Methuen, Minnehaha, and Willow Brook ticks. Carpetings remain quiet at former prices. The demand is mainly restricted to supplying local customers, the outside demand being inconsiderable.

The New York *Bulletin* of July 20 says:

"The week closes with a very light jobbing trade, but the manufacturers' agents have little to complain of, having moved a large quantity of goods during the week. There is now present in this market an unusually large representation of jobbers from the West and Southwest, who are purchasing freely such staple goods as are necessary for the early trade; both cotton and woolen fabrics participating in the demand. Certain descriptions of domestic cottons have been largely dealt in—cotton flannels notably so—and indications of a satisfactory fall distribution are not lacking. The market for manufactured cottons is generally steady, but a a few additional price revisions have been made by the agents in order to equalize values, while jobbers' rates present more regularity than has been noticed for some time. The distribution of woolens continues to a fair aggregate amount, with relative activity in fancy cassimeres, which are freely purchased, not only by the clothing manufacturers, but by leading cloth jobbers. There is a manifest improvement in the inquiry for hosiery, which may now be reported fairly active in first hands. As usual at this period of the season, the demand has been chiefly for shirts and drawers, but good orders have also been placed for fancy hosiery for future delivery. Knitted goods have not as yet shown much animation."

QUOTATIONS.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13½c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13	Cabot A, 4-4	12½
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13½	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	11
Stark A, 4-4	13	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	13	Hosier, 4-4	10
Nashville, 30 in	11	Utica C	8½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14 c
Nashua R, 36-in	13½	Continental C	13½
Nashua O, 33-in	12	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	13½	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	12½	Massachusetts B B	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	11½	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10½	Portsmouth P	7½
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	12½c	Garner Fancy	9½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9
Cocheco Fancy	11½	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	9½ to 10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11
American Fancy	10½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	10½	Manchester	11
Gloucester	10½	Wamsutta Fancy	7½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14½c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7½c	Slater's Paper	8½c
Washington	7½	Manville Paper	8½
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	13½
Lyman, do	21	Cabot	14
New York Mills	21	Dwight Star	15
Wamsutta	18½	Western Product	13
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langden, GB	19	Gold Medal	12½
Fruit of the Loom	16	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	16	Green H	9½
Androscoggin, L	16		
Hill	15	Green, G	10½
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	22½
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	22½
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	23
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21c
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	18
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½c
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	21½c
Amoskeak	25	Warren, BB	19½
Columbian	25	Warren, CC	16½
Otis, AXA	21½	Haymaker	14
Otis, BB	19½	Boston	13
Otis, CC	16½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	14
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	36½c	Peerless	37½c
Rockford, GGG	33	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	65@75c
Belgrade	.85	Union	50@60c
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85c	China matting 4-4	30c
American common	55c	China matting 5-4	35c
American best	75c	China matting 6-4	40c
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35c	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45c
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40c		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,215	14,036	473
Tuesday	2,534	9,205	694
Total	5,749	23,241	1,167

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,516	7,865	....

CATTLE—While the attendance of buyers, comparatively, was small, and the inquiry from those in attendance by no means urgent, the light supply of stock on sale induced a feeling of confidence, and holders had no difficulty in fully sustaining former rates. Indeed, for the best droves there were buyers at rather better prices than prevailed yesterday, several sales being effected at $5.75@6.00. The poorer sorts went slow, as there was no demand for low grades, save to supply the current wants of local butchers, and not all of this sort found buyers. Most of the transfers were at $3.50@5.50, though the extreme range was $2.50@6.00 for inferior to extra. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.90@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.65@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.20@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
24 Texan steers	1,139	$4.00
70 fair steers	1,180	5.25
38 fair steers	1,036	5.25
18 Texan steers	1,236	4.75
43 Texan steers	1,225	5.55
13 cows	967	3.50
14 cows	963	3.75
17 choice steers	1,328	5.85
31 good steers	1,212	5.60
15 choice steers	1,413	5.85
17 extra steers (off cars)	1,325	6.00
15 good steers	1,180	5.40
23 Texan steers	735	3.15
40 Texan steers	738	3.10
28 Texan steers	744	3.15
11 cows	1,141	4.40
15 cows	930	3.25
18 cows	1,044	4.00
17 good steers	1,150	5.40
23 Texan steers	744	3.15
20 cows	956	4.06¼
18 butchers' steers	1,004	4.75
55 Texan steers	1,292	5.00
16 fair steers	1,217	5.00
14 cows	963	3.75
20 cows	1,042	4.00
17 rough steers	1,246	5.06¼
32 extra steers	1,373	6.00
50 Texan steers	998	3.35
17 choice steers	1,163	5.60
32 good steers	1,270	5.55
10 good steers	1,224	5.50
7 cows	938	3.90
32 choice steers	1,411	5.80
13 good steers	1,260	5.50
50 good steers	1,152	5.45
50 good steers	1,313	5.65
17 good steers	1,314	5.65
104 good steers	1,255	5.55
25 extra steers	1,339	5.90
35 extra steers	1,314	6.00
21 cows	1,150	4.00
18 good steers	1,150	5.40
11 cows	940	[illegible]

HOGS—At the opening of trade this morning the market was dull, and showed unmistakable signs of weakness, but as the day advanced, and it became apparent that the day's supply would not much exceed, even if reached 9,000 head, a firmer feeling obtained, and before the close buyers advanced their bids to $4.55@5.00—indicating an advance of 10@15c per 100 lbs. Very few sold under $4.65, while the bulk changed hands at $4.70@4.90. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	212	$4.75	21	272	$4.50	96	203	$4.70
67	201	4.90	93	207	4.70	53	221	4.75
27	274	4.65	56	173	4.80	55	267	4.65
50	277	4.70	60	206	4.80	50	176	4.80
63	189	4.85	61	202	4.80	56	181	4.85
123	173	4.90	64	250	4.70	53	253	4.75
55	299	4.65	50	211	4.80	38	299	4.80
53	207	4.85	57	200	5.00	102	209	4.80
39	240	4.70	52	190	4.85	43	253	4.80
58	319	4.67½	48	219	4.75	45	261	4.80
52	214	4.80	84	282	4.65	32	211	4.80
45	201	4.65	69	299	4.65	52	298	4.80
45	220	4.75	125	298	4.70	51	282	4.70
54	230	4.75	47	265	4.70	46	207	4.80
232	301	4.75	51	207	4.85	60	219	4.80
48	199	4.75	41	258	4.50	101	275	4.70
58	207	4.80	58	226	4.75	47	239	4.70
53	218	4.60	56	240	4.75	38	210	4.70
36	221	4.65	38	253	4.65	38	265	4.65
55	269	4.55	43	200	4.75	41	212	4.75
48	213	4.75	59	280	4.90	41	332	4.75
53	164	4.75	54	254	4.75	137	220	4.95

SHEEP—The sheep market was poorly supplied, and, under a good demand, prices advanced, going to $3.25@5.00, or 25c per 100 lbs higher than at the close of last week. Sales were chiefly at $3.75@4.75 for common to really good.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, lath, and shingles for the past week, and the corresponding time one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Lumber, m	39,258	49,909	14,998	13,873
Shingles, m	10,722	16,201	8,436	10,677
Lath, m	2,174	4,895	1,306	1,924

The wholesale market has been well attended during the past week by city buyers, but few from the interior were present. The new freight tariffs have, of course, affected the country trade more or less, but it is usually dull during midsummer, and the country dealers have probably large stocks on hand, as the shipments from Chicago so far this season have been immense. The receipts were barely equal to the demand the first of the week, and everything went off readily at advanced prices. On Saturday a large fleet arrived, and, as the wind was favorable, the city buyers deferred operations until Monday, expecting, no doubt, to have everything their own way, but the sellers were not disposed to grant concessions, though common boards and strips were rather slow and weak for a while. Joists and scantling have been very active, and are firm at $9.25@10.00; good to choice boards and selects have also sold readily, as well as shingles, the latter ruling steady at $3.00 per m. To-day the receipts were light, but the remainder of yesterday's fleet was disposed of at full former prices. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.00@17.00; common to medium do, $9.50@13.50; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; 22 ft and over, $11.25; shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $1.75@1.82½. We note the following sales:

Cargo Schr Cuba, from Ludington, 150 m strips and boards at $14.00; 25 m dimension at $10.00. Cargo schr Tempest, from Manistee, 135 m mill run, inch, and thick, at $14.00; 50 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Barge Mars, from Ludington, 242 m strips, boards, and dimension, mill tally, at $10.00. Schr Avenda, from Manistee, 70 m bill stuff on contract, 125 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr R. B. Hubbard, from Manistee, 368 m lath at $1.82½, sold at mill tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $3.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The trade at the yards is fair, though not particularly active. Many dealers are now purchasing for the fall trade, and otherwise getting their stocks in order. The market for common lumber is firm, and should prices continue to advance at the wholesale market an advance in certain grades is probable. Hardwood is in fair request and steady. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@16.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@18.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@50c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL,

(Between Chicago and Milwaukee).

The Memorial School for Girls and Young Ladies. A complete establishment. Superior advantages afforded on reasonable terms. The Third Scholastic Year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Apply for a catalogue to GEORGE M. EVERHART, D. D., Pastor, Kenosha, Wis.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,

MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814.

English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of JOHN SHANK & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

John Shank has assumed all liabilities of the late firm, and will collect all bills.

(Signed) JOHN SHANK,

Chicago, July 22, 1873. JACOB E. ENGLISH.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Imhof & Betz has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. E. Betz will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities.

THEODORE E. IMHOF,

CHAS. E. BETZ.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..................July 22.

Schr R. B. Hubbard, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Philo Scoville, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Ora, South Haven, slabs.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, staves.
Schr Wm. Smith, Michael's Pier, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, railroad ties.
Schr Lilly Gray, St. Paul's Pier, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, lumber.
Bark James R. Bentley, Buffalo, coal.
Barge Rob Roy, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr James Couch, Erie, coal.
Bark C. K. Sims, Buffalo, coal.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Stmr Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 32 pkgs fish, 100 brls flour, 24 pkgs butter.
Schr Trinidad, Oswego, 515 tons coal.
Schr S. Ellenwood, White River, 175 m lumber.
Schr Hubbard, Erie, 490 tons coal.
Schr Mary McVea, Ford River, 200 m lumber.
Schr Gen. Mack's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Imperial, Oconto, 230 m lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Horace Greeley, White Lake, 53 cds wood.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Green Bay, 11 m lumber.
Prop Pilgrim, Buffalo, 261 brls sugar.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, 35 cds bark.
Schr Mary, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 86 cases berries, 9 bxs fish.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 671 cases berries, 12 brls fish.
Schr Eva, White Lake, 156 m lumber.
Stmr Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr E. Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Arundel, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 120 cords wood.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Scow Ocean Mary, South Haven, 58 cords wood.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries; Marquette, 289 tons iron ore.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 113 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 150 cases berries.
Schr Adda, Lake Shore, 40 cords bark.
Schr Otter, Grand Traverse, 160 cords wood.
Schr Argo, Ahnapee, 5,000 posts, 35 cords wood.
Scow Granger, Willet's Pier, 50 m lumber.

CLEARED..................July 22.

Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 380 green salted hides.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 25,000 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 10 tons pig iron.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 35 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Nassau, Kingston, 22,280 bu wheat.
Schr A. H. Beers, Bea De Noc, 15 brls flour, 5 brls beef, 2 brls pork.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 380 green salted hides.
Schr Ascy, Pt. Colborne, 12,156 bu corn.
Schr R. W. Hoag, Pt. Colborne, 18,658 bu corn.
Bark Alice, Walkerville, 19,369 bu corn.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 100 brls flour; Erie, 600 brls flour.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 28,300 bu corn.
Schr Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,525 bu corn.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Corona, St. Joseph, 40 pkgs sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 16 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Norman, Hancock, 500 bu oats.
Schr D. D. Baker, Kingston, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Knight Templar, Kingston, 18,800 bu corn.
Stmr Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, 11,062 bu corn, 103 brls flour, 64 brls pork, 99 brls flour.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour; Erie, 200 brls flour.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, no cargo.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, no cargo.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, no cargo.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 180 dry hides, and sundries.
Schr Eva, White Hall, 300 bu oats.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 19,650 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 30 brls cheese, 200 brls oil.
Stmr St. Albans, Ogdensburg, 11,301 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 32,665 bu corn, 30,000 bu wheat.
Schr J. E. Richards, Port Colbourne, 21,250 bu corn.

Lake Freights

were moderately active at 5c for corn and 5½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Lower lake freights were quotable at 11½c on wheat, and 10½c on corn. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schr E. M. Portch, wheat, on private terms; schrs Peshtigo and J. C. King, corn, at 5c; schr T. F. Sheldon, corn, on private terms. To Kingston—Schr Jennie Mullen, wheat, at 11½c; schrs Reindeer, O. M. Bond, and G. L. Wrenn, corn, at 10½c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr Clayton Belle, corn, on private terms; prop St. Albans, corn through. To Sarnia—Prop. B. F. Wade, corn through to New England. Total capacity equal to 34,000 bu wheat and 222,000 bu corn. In the afternoon the schr Lucy J. Clark was chartered for wheat to Black Rock on private terms. Capacity, 21,000 bu.

Miscellaneous Items.

Capt. J. R. Turner, for many years one of the best Captains on the lakes, is about to retire.

—The schooner Donaldson, which was reported grounded above the St. Clair Flats, succeeded in getting off on Saturday, and passed down in the afternoon. The steam-barge Fred Kelley, deep laden with ore, grounded on Saturday, and was still hard on when the steamer Ward passed by. A portion of her cargo, it is stated, would have to be lightered. The steam-barge Robert Holland, upward bound with barges in tow, ran ashore at Southeast Bend, and is still out. As she has no cargo on board, it will be a difficult task to float her.

—We learn from the Buffalo *Express* of the 21st inst. the following regarding the water-spout mentioned in the telegrams: A water-spout passed over the lake Saturday evening, plainly visible to the citizens of this locality. It was a rare and wonderful sight. Many who witnessed it, though advanced in years, never saw its like before. As it appeared to the writer, about 6 o'clock, it was well over to the south and moving in that direction. It had evidently passed from the lake and was in view about five minutes, when it broke and gradually dissolved from view. The end connecting with the cloud, swelled out larger, and disappeared from sight at last. The clouds in that direction were heavy and black, and the water-spout appeared like a monster cable hanging from the clouds to the earth. Its outlines were plainly visible against the dark clouds, but as it dropped against the clear sky below, it was still more distinct. It must have been fully two miles in length, and its course across the lake some five to eight miles distant from this city, possibly more. We shall be much mistaken if some report of disaster in its path is not heard in due time.

—The area of Lake Michigan is 20,000 square miles, and its height above the level of the sea is 587 feet.

—Shickluna, the shipbuilder at St. Catherines, was seriously injured by falling from a cherry tree last week.

—Mr. Tetterman, of the Western Wrecking Company, gives notice that there is a large raft of buoys over the wreck of the stmr Atlantic, five miles west of the lighthouse, and three miles from the shore at Long Point, and warns vessels from running into it.

—The Cleveland *Herald* of the 28th says: The Government officers, Gen. Humphrey, of Washington, and Col. Harwood, of Buffalo, have been here, and made the necessary arrangements for a survey of the lake with reference to a harbor of refuge at this place. Mr. Fell, who is the surveyor, and whose field of operations is the south shore of Lake Erie, will remain here most of the summer, with his assistants, until the survey is complete. He can be seen at No. 127 Lake street, or at the Customs Office on the pier, when he is not on the lake.

—The following comes by telegraph:

"WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the Detroit Railroad and Bridge Company has been required to maintain throughout each night hereafter during the season of navigation a system of lights to mark the draw in their bridge over the channel between Trenton and Gross Island, Mich., known as the American Channel."

—Two steam dredges of the largest capacity have for some days past been diligently at work in dredging out the St. Clair Flats Canal with favorable progress. Occasionally a steamer ventures through the pass with but little or no interruption to those engaged on the works.

—The schr Harvest Home, during a heavy squall off Grand Island, Lake Superior, last Wednesday night, lost her main boom, besides other damage to her outfit.

—At Manistee, a few days since, the steward of the schr R. P. Mason was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned.

—We take from the Detroit *Tribune* of the 21st the following: The stmr Winslow, direct from Lake Superior, brings the intelligence that the steam barge City of Port Huron was released from the rocks in the Neebish, made repairs and reached Whitefish Point with her barge, the Dictator. The Ironton has arrived at this port.

Sir John Lubbock's Wasp.

In the *Leisure Hour* for this month a pathetic account is given by Sir John Lubbock of the last hours of his tame wasp. He says: "She"—a compliment to the sweet nature of the sex—"would take no food, though she still moved her legs, wings, and abdomen. The following day I offered her food for the last time, but both head and thorax were dead or paralyzed; she could but wag her tail—a last token, as I could almost fancy, of gratitude and affection. As far as I could judge, her death was quite painless, and she now occupies a place in the British Museum."

—A gentleman of Greeley, Colorado, lost the chain the other day, because a grasshopper got into his massive chronometer.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES LAND IN SOUTHWEST Missouri to sell or trade at 30 cents per acre. J. E. LEWIS & CO., real estate agents, 155 and 157 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSINESS and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 105 West Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 4, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison: CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Indiana-av., house and 100 foot lot, near Eighteenth-st.
Indiana-av., house and large lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.
Prairie-av., house and large lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Michigan-av., house and lot, near Twenty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., house and lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Twenty-sixth-st., house and lot, near Prairie-av.
Harrison-st., house and lot, near Oakley-st., at $3,600; $500 down, balance monthly.
Jackson-st., house and lot, near Hoyne-st.
Adams-st., 24 feet, near Lincoln-st.
Van Buren-st., 25 feet, near Western-av.
Adams-st., house and lot, near Aberdeen-st.
Erie-st., 25 feet, near Clark-st., south front.
Whiting-st., 50 feet, south front, east of Wells-st.
Also, lots at Englewood, Norwood Park, Desplaines.

FOR SALE—WEST DIVISION.
3 lots on Flournoy-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Price $1,000 each; ⅓ cash, balance on time.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Price $3,200; $1,000 cash, balance on time.
NORTH DIVISION.
6 lots on Webster-av., between Clybourn-av. and Dominick-st. Price $900 each; ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
SOUTH DIVISION.
4 lots on State-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth. Price $2,500; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
The above comprise all the lots that are unsold of the several subdivisions sold by us in the above-named locations, and aggregating over 1,000 lots. Apply to
F. ARNOLD & CO.,
Rooms 5 and 6 Greenebaum's Bank Building.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x175 feet, Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A CASH PAYMENT OF $3,000 I will give the best bargain that has been offered this summer in a brick house and lot on South Side; only $6,000. Address K 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT AND NEAR Central Park; bargains guaranteed; terms easy; free ride to premises. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS WEST, northwest, and southwest from court-house, at bargains. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR FARM—GOOD BUSIness property on North Clark-st. A good bargain if taken soon. Address H E G, 114 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, brick barns, etc., cheap and on easy terms. Inquire at 429 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—$400—EASY TERMS, LOTS INSIDE OF the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; highest ground in Chicago. Title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HENRY-ST., NEAR BLUE ISLANDav., first-class 3-story frame house (new), with all modern improvements, containing 14 rooms, with closets, water, &c.; barn and lot 24x125 feet; all for $4,000, ⅓ cash, balance long time; come and see the property, for it is a great bargain. DIBBLE & LaBELLE, 235 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A RESIDENCE at Englewood, a fine brick residence on Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts. Inquire at Room 1, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST., EAST OF DOUGLAS Park, 4 acres at a bargain. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$900 EACH, ⅓ CASH, TWO LOTS ON Flournoy-st., one block west of Western-av. Apply to F. HIELD, 149 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE, 28X44 feet near Randolph-st., east front. Three party walls. Can be improved at small expense. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year until March next, and $1,800 per year for balance of term. No reappraisals or increase of rent. Will be sold for $6,000 if taken at once. The finest lease ever offered. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25X170 FEET, EAST front, near Fourteenth-st., cheap. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—11 LOTS, EAST front, 25x124 each, on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 14 rooms, besides closets, pantry, bath-rooms, &c. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ROCK ISLAND CAR SHOPS—10 LOTS for sale very cheap, near Rock Island car shops, in Goodspeed's Subdivision. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I WANT MONEY AND MUST SELL, cottage and lot, new, 4 rooms and high basement, 3 blocks from street cars; $1,800. Address A 63, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON ONE OF THE avenues on the South Side worth $12,000 to $15,000; will pay ⅓ cash or more. H. F. ELDRED & CO., northwest corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES ON THE SOUTH SIDE worth $4,000 to $7,000; will pay all cash if a bargain. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN SOUTH Chicago, for investment by Eastern parties. J. E. LEWIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, 155 and 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, a house and lot in Englewood or some other suburban town. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, worth from $7,000 to $10,000; also one on West Side, $6,000. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND WE HAVE A BETTER DEMAND THAN WE have had this season for horses of all grades. They are scarce and lively. Can sell a few coach teams from $800 to $2,500. Can sell four or five trotters from $400 to $3,000, according to speed, at 251 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, FROM first-class makers; second-hand carriages and buggies taken in exchange. 353 and 355 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—STYLISH HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness; horse goes in 3 minutes; nobbiest turnout in the city. Inquire Room 63, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BUGGY; WILL TRADE FOR coal; also buggy or carriage repairing the same. Inquire at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MORGAN CARRIAGE horse, six years old, warranted sound; will take part payment in coal. 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD HORSE and buggy, a lot of brick, about 80,000. J. C. LATIMER, 116 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BASHAW TROTTER, 6 YEARS old, and sound, together with a road wagon, harness, etc. May be seen at A. DOTY'S stable, Webster-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A YOUNG BAY MARE, gentle, sound; cheap for cash; a good family horse. L. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ROADmares in the city, chestnut, 15 hands high, weighs about 1,000 lbs; can trot in about 3 minutes. Will be sold cheap as the owner has no use for her. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A PIANO—A horse, buggy and harness. Apply at 271 West Lake.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND BUGGY. APPLY AT 87 West Randolph-st.

I HAVE A NICE 6-YEAR OLD HORSE, A NEW buggy and harness, and some cash, which I wish to turn in as payment on a house and lot, or vacant lot. Will assume incumbrance. Address P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 BRICK-TEAMS, AT GARD'S STEAM brick-yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; good wages.

WANTED—TO HIRE—HORSE AND LIGHT DElivery wagon, or to buy on weekly installments. Address, for three days, P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD 2-WHEEL BOSTON CHAISE. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WHITE OR GRAY SADDLE-HORSE, that drives well in harness. Address U 29, Tribune office, stating price and where may be seen.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—A DARK BAY MARE, WITH STAR ON forehead and medium size. A liberal reward will be paid for returning same to 195 West Erie-st.

STRAYED—A DARK BROWN MARE, ABOUT 9 years old, with brand H on right side; medium size. A liberal reward will be paid the recoverer by PAUL ALFERSOM, rear of Stock Yards, between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth-sts.

STRAYED—SMALL BAY HORSE CAME TO MY stable July 20. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away. F. J. BERRY, 141 Twenty-third-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—JULY 22, ONE DARK bay horse, 14 hands high, long tail, with white spot in forehead and saddle marked; weight about 900 lbs. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by J. WILLMENT, northwest corner of Fourth and Oakley-sts.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER ARCHER-ROAD AND Western-av., Tuesday afternoon, a light chestnut horse, weight 1,100 pounds; $20 reward paid on returning him to JOHN McCAFFERY, above premises.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers, at half the usual price. 228 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 194 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS; HALF PRICE machines repaired, rented, and exchanged. A. W. PERCY & CO., 237 West Madison-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—300 YARDS DIRT, DELIVered. Apply at 541 West Madison-st., or Room 1, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF SILVER WARE, new June 1; also a fluting machine. Rare chance. Address T 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE, COUNTER, and ice-box, and 2 basements to rent. Inquire at N. W. Hotel, 86 West Water-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x125 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $850 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT SOUTH Evanston, at low prices and on long time. Evanston is Chicago's oldest, largest, and best suburb, and our property is but five squares from the centre of Evanston, close to the lake shore. Houses built for purchasers, or loans on long time made to assist them in building. An examination of the property and terms is invited. JULIUS WHITE & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—54 PASSENGER trains daily; commutation, $45 per year. Look at our lots, shade trees growing, sidewalk to depot; good opportunity to buy in the best part of Englewood; 200 houses built this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—4 LOTS ON WAbash-av., east front, 2 blocks from depot, decidedly the handsomest residence property on the South Side; assessment paid for paving this beautiful avenue from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third-sts., to be completed in 30 days; when done it will be the most fashionable avenue west of South Park. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres, good, dry, improved land, ¼ mile from depot, at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $525, cash $100, balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 1, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $12,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO IMPROVE can buy the best lots in Hinsdale, on five years at 8 per cent, and 10 years at 10 per cent, and the lot guaranteed to double in value within five years or no pay. Money loaned for improvement. Inquire of the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—WE ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY A FEW more good lots at Norwood Park for $175, on the following easy terms: $10 down, and $5 a month. Call early, they are being rapidly taken. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., Room 6, 133 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—IF YOU WISH TO buy a home in this popular suburb, call and see us. We have something in our list to suit you at from $3,000 to $8,000. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ACRES OR HALF ACres in Linden Grove subdivision at a bargain. LEWIS, BROOKS & KENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, NEW HOUSE, NEAR DEpot, very cheap; monthly payments, if wanted. G. N. CROCKETT.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON South Park and Oakwood-boulevards; also, on Egan-av., just outside the south city limits, at low prices, and on extremely easy terms. Liberal inducements will be given to those intending to build at once. No more beautiful sites can be found south of the city, and as for investment, there is no better property. Call and get a plat of the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A FEW 1-ACRE LOTS, $300; ¼-ACRE lots, $150; $25 cash, balance monthly or yearly; at Desplaines, only 50 minutes' ride, near cars, schools, and churches, and groves, on the Desplaines River. This is the cheapest and some of the finest residence and garden land in Cook County. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—LOT 60x130, VERY CHEAP. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—VERY DEsirable residence lots, from $500 to $2,000, centrally located to the depot, school, church, and stores. Liberal arrangements offered to parties who will build. Come and see the property free of expense. SAML. FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—13 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND IN SEC. 29, 40, 14. $4,000 per acre; part cash, balance at 6 per cent, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO IMproved property—One of the finest farms in Northwestern Illinois, only 2 hours' ride; 224 acres, 270 under cultivation and pasture; splendid house and outbuildings; 5 acres in orchard and kitchen garden; plenty of grapes; a fine stock farm. Will be sold very cheap; price, $20,000 cash, $7,000 mortgage. For information apply or address, DUNN & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—THE MOST ENterprising suburb around Chicago, beautiful new houses and large lots, close to station and Normal School; small payment down, and monthly payments. Save your rent. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—ON RAILroad, and 80 acres close to the improvements, all subdivided and ready to retail; small payments down and long time. Lots released as sold; a grand chance for an enterprising man. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WATER-MILL, WITH DWELLING-HOUSE and 32 acres of land for sale cheap. The mill building is of stone, 3 stories high, two run of burrs, a solid stone dam, water the year round, one mile from railroad station; now doing a good business. Will trade for a stock of merchandise. Address GEORGE H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR sale, with good custom trade. Will take part cash and part real estate. Apply to C. WOODMAN, Room 11, Morrison Block, corner Madison and Clark-sts.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE IN A TOWN OF 12,000 population in Indiana, doing a business of $18,000 to $20,000 per year. For information call at ESTELL & JENKINS, Wholesale Jewelers, 111 East Madison-st.

A NICE FAMILY GROCERY ON SOUTH SIDE, doing a strictly cash business, established five years, for sale. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

AN EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE STOCK OF $22,000 and the good will of a well established and profitable business in a large city in Central Illinois for sale. For particulars and reason for selling address H H, Tribune office, appointing an interview.

BOARDING HOUSE, LEASE, AND FURNITURE for sale. House new; 7 good rooms; rent $25 per month and furniture for sale at great sacrifice. Inquire at 74 Egan-av.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; good legitimate business openings on hand requiring $250 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP, CORNER Wells-st. and Chicago-av.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE AND FACTORY FOR SALE, LOcated on the West Side. Established eight years. Address U 45, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE; LONG ESTABLISHED; sales large; good location; terms easy; part cash, balance real estate. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 162 Washington-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; SHELVing, counters and prescription case solid walnut; central location; 20 to 25 prescriptions per day. McPHERSON & CO., druggists' agency, 162 Washington.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day, will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE CHANCE—$5,000 OR MORE will buy an interest in a safe manufacturing business; goods have unlimited demand, great profit and no competition. A suitable party either for office department or traveling salesman will have permanent position and liberal salary. Investment will net most 100 per cent. Only those stating amount of cash need answer. S 22, Tribune office.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 802, Elgin, Ill.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER AND CONFECTIONery for sale, cheap for cash; call and investigate. 274 West Madison-st.

IF YOU HAVE A BUSINESS INTEREST TO SELL, or wish a partner, apply to CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP AND on easy terms; complete cost, $2,200; doing good-paying business. Apply at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF ONE OF THE BEST central business locations on the South Side for sale; two years' lease; low rent; fixtures worth $250. Apply soon to J. B. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 75 South Dearborn-st.

MEN OF CAPITAL, LARGE OR SMALL, CAN learn of rare openings in legitimate business, by calling on CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 E. Madison-st., Room 6.

SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, WITH fixtures and furniture. Inquire at 364 South Clark-st.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, FOR SALE cheap, at 357 West Polk-st.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, 20,000 feet in 12 hours, one-half mile river front, 120 acres within city limits, cheap, at $20,000; will take stock of goods, $5,000 to $10,000, as part pay. Address Proprietor Bigelow House, Chicago.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS sample room for sale. Located near one of the best business corners on the West Side. Will be sold cheap for cash, owner having other business to attend to. Call at No. 5 Blue Island-av.

THE LARGEST BEER HALL, CENTRALLY LOCATed on the South Side, for sale; daily receipts, $100 to $150; $2,500 cash required. No one need apply unless this amount can be furnished. Reason for selling and all particulars furnished by R. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 75 South Dearborn-st.

THE FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL OF A FIRST class boarding-house or hotel for sale; 40 rooms, all full. Beautiful location, near business. Great chance for smart man with $2,500. Address Box 419, Davenport, Iowa.

WE WILL GUARANTEE A FORTUNE TO A GOOD business man who will invest $1,000 in legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH MEANS DESIRING A legitimate paying business. Call at 157 South Clark-st., Room 8 and Desk 3.

$100—FOR SALE CHEAP—SALOON, BAR, AND fixtures in complete running order; glassware, etc. Inquire of or address C. L. GRAVES, 77 South Halsted-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNdale, Mass., 10 miles from Boston, on Boston & Albany R. R. Advantages: Location and appointments unsurpassed. Tried teachers in every department. Students fitted for Boston University. Four years Classical course in the Seminary. Special advantages for music, modern languages, and painting from nature. Aims: Thorough culture—true womanhood. Next year begins Sept. 25, 1873. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to E. L. BROWN, ESQ., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago, or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

POSITION WANTED—TEACHER—A TEACHER, with 5 years' successful experience, must leave a fine position in the East for a change of climate. Best of references. Address G. W. HAYWOODS, Springfield, Vt.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 356 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., stone front, 2-story and basement dwelling house. Furniture and carpets for sale on easy terms. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—AT NO. 639 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., near Lincoln Park, a nearly new 2-story frame house, with modern improvements; low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Large lot and barn. Inquire of STEWART, Room 5, 120 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES (NEW), NEAR LINcoln Park, one block from cars, ten rooms; both hot and cold water, etc; good brick barns. Inquire at 437 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CALDWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED COTTAGE, 329 Butterfield-st., to May 1, 1874; price, $40 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—44 CASS-ST., A THREE-STORY BRICK house, new, with modern improvements; price, $75 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln, 4 rooms with pantry, closets, and bath-room. Also 3 single rooms with closets, unfurnished, with use of bath-room. Choice location. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—AUGUST 1—2-STORY FRAME-HOUSE, east front, containing 9 rooms, nicely painted and papered; beautiful locality, situate 1295 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME-HOUSE NO. 61 ELLIS-av., $40 per month. Inquire at the house, or of J. B. JOHNSON, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, $50 per month; furniture for sale very cheap (half cash); owner would board with family. Apply at drug store, corner Lake-st. and Western-av.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling, with all modern improvements. For further information, apply at 79 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT 461 Wabash-av., lot 40x170, with good barn. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE, BEST LOCAtion, West Side, for boarding; lowest rent; gas fixtures for sale. Apply 312 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—113 SOUTH GREEN-ST., 10 ROOMS, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 315 WEST LAKE-ST., CONtaining 6 rooms, water and gas, convenient to street-cars, good neighborhood; to be vacant the 1st of August. Apply at 23 North Curtis-st., or on premises, up-stairs. L. D. HOLCOMB.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF NEW HOUSE 174 Coolidge-st., containing 6 rooms, 2 closets, water, etc., also a large new barn in the rear. For particulars apply at BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 199 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS; ALSO 4 ROOMS; furnished rooms, large or single, to gentlemen, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-ninth-st., fine 10-room houses; gas, water, pavement; only $40 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 35 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR and 1 on first, large and airy, well furnished. Will rent upper rooms permanent, or first floor and basement, furnished, for the summer. House has modern improvements. Location, Peoria-st., near Jackson. Inquire at 193 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 35 and 37 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements, and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (827), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms, gas and water, and water-closet, suitable for housekeeping. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., brick house near Washington.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished; also one nicely furnished room at reasonable rent, at 11 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two; also, a single room; brick house and good location. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen only, at 203 South Desplaines-st.; with or without board.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with closets. No. 63 North Carpenter-st. Inquire for V. DIEHL.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, 3 ON THE second; gas and water. 501 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FINISHED SUITES OF 3 TO 30 rooms, for housekeeping, in new brick block corner Lake-st. and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, at No. 176 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, all conveniences, water in rooms; also sleeping rooms; moderate rent. 147 South Halsted.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED AND ONE UNFURnished rooms for gentlemen. 42 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY 324 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two persons, with gas and closet. 542 State-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN private family for two gentlemen, at 110 South Green-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—$30—FIRST FLOOR, 6 NICE ROOMS IN new brick block, on Lake and May-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day, week, or month; 50 and 75 cents per night; $3 to $5 per week; day board, $4.50 per week; board, with room, $6 to $9 per week. 155½ West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 174 WEST Washington-st., near Halsted, with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS overlooking the lake and exposition grounds. Transients accommodated. Apply at Room 42, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—MOST ELEGANT ROOMS IN THE city, furnished or unfurnished. Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House, Room 81; elevator in building.

TO RENT—MARRIED COUPLES OR SINGLE GENtlemen can have nice furnished rooms at $12 and $8; also good board reasonable. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44. MRS. N. M. VERRALL.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM great Exposition Building—Large rooms, stores, and basements, very cheap. C. L. JENKS, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE NO. 119 WEST Washington-st., 21x56 feet in size, is next door to first-class butcher's shop. A good stand for a grocery. Rent low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE WITH FIXTURES, AND THREE connecting rooms for housekeeping; all ready for a milliner, dressmaker, hair store, etc. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A STORE AND HOUSE ON ERIE-ST., suitable for a saloon and boarding-house. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED DINING-ROOM and kitchen, etc., splendidly situated for a first-class restaurant or dining-room; rent low; a good chance for a man understanding his business. Inquire at basement door 376 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SATURDAY EVENING, ON THE HAY market, between Halsted and Desplaines-sts., a small sum of money. The owner can have same at 194 Sebor-st.

LOST—A WAREHOUSE RECEIPT DATED FEB. 19, 1873, for 100 tierces lard, mark K, drawn to order of Wm. Kirkwood and others, signed by Allerton Packing & Pro. Co., Chicago, Ill. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A reward of $10 will be paid for its return to No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—LACE HANDKERCHIEF—ON MONDAY afternoon, 5 o'clock, on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth-st. and Harmon-court. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 757 Michigan-av.

LOST—A SMALL POCKETBOOK CONTAINING a few dollars in money and papers, valuable only to owner. Finder can retain the money and be further rewarded by leaving papers at 211 or 213 East Monroe-st.

LOST—ON THE 21ST., ON THE SOUTH SIDE, A striped ottoman shawl. A liberal reward will be given by leaving the same at 327 West Monroe-st.

LOST—A RED COW; THE FINDER WILL BE REwarded by leaving it at 516 Division-st.

LOST—CHILD—STRAYED FROM THE RESIdence of his parents, 193 West Washington-st., yesterday at noon, a little boy 2 years old. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received.

TAKEN UP—A BAY MARE. APPLY TO THOMAS Beagley, Town of Lyons, near the Canal.

TAKEN UP—SUNDAY JULY 20, A NICE, THIN, long cow, white and red spots. Call at 27 Kansas-st.

TAKEN UP—ON FORTY-THIRD-ST., ON THE morning of July 18, a Chestnut mare about 14 hands high, white spot on near fore leg, and a little white on near hind foot; had on a breast plate; about 10 years old. Owner can have her by calling at Transit House stables, proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE WITH HARness on. The owner can have him by paying charges. Call at 46 West Eighteenth-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, JULY 20, BLACK AND tan dog, answers to name of Dick, little or no value except to owner. Party returning dog to 370 Wabash-av. will receive above reward.

$10 REWARD—LOST AT ANDERSON'S HOTEL, a pocketbook; contents: contracts and other papers of no value to any one except original owner. Return to No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

$150 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of the goods taken from my room on Sunday last and no questions asked. W. E. RICHARDS, Room 8, 129 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

A 25-HORSE POWER AMES ENGINE, NEARLY as good as new, has been put in our charge for sale, cheap, and on easy terms. W. L. DRAKE & CO., 84 Market-st., office of Alvord's Steam Generator.

FOR SALE—ONE 14X36 ENGINE, ONE 11X20; NEW work. Several new tubular boilers. Also, 6 second-hand engines, various sizes. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND 50-HORSE power engine and tubular boiler. Address J S, City Slaughter-House, three days.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos, also stools and covers. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PIANO PLAYER. APply immediately at No. 40 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO AS FIRST PAYMENT on two-story and basement octagon front brick house, just finished. Lot, 50x175. Long time on balance. Price, $6,000. S 26, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDINGhouse. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

121 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs.—A pleasant front room to rent, with board; use of piano if desired.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with first-class board, in private family, one block from Madison-st. cars.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, also front parlor, to rent, with or without board.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent with board, either furnished or unfurnished, as desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

575 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TABLE FIRST-CLASS; A pleasant front room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also room mate for gentleman; references.

867 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board; day-boarders accommodated.

867 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, WITH board; also large front room on second floor; unfurnished.

959 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Splendid second-story front room with alcove, furnished, with board.

1070 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor bed-room, or parlor and bed room en suite, very desirable, for gentleman and wife or gentleman; superior table and every home comfort; terms moderate.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER Twenty-sixth-st.—First-class board with rooms in elegantly furnished house. Private family. No children.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, OVERLOOKing the lake, to rent, with excellent board, for the summer, or permanent, if desired. South Side. Address A 72, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—ONE PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, two gentlemen, or two ladies.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find large, pleasant, nicely-furnished rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for families or gentlemen.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room; first-class board; also side room with hot and cold water; private family.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room, with board, or without, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house has modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DEsirable accommodations for one married couple, two young gents, and one young gent to room with another. Terms moderate; house, table, location, and surroundings unusually inviting, and only one block from Madison-st. cars.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with board to match, suitable for two gentlemen or lady and gentleman; terms reasonable; private family.

177 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LODGINGS 25C AND 50c per day. Furnished rooms. Office No. 11 third floor.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed front room with board, for gent and wife or two gents, in a private family; a pleasant and cheerful home guaranteed at a moderate price.

534 MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED suite, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; private family.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice suite of front rooms, with large closet; also one room, large closet; modern improvements; private family.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, except carpets, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with table board; one of the finest locations in the city, and near centre of business portion of South Side.

296 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN RUSH AND Pine—A front parlor, unfurnished, with board; also a back parlor, furnished. Reference required. A few day-boarders can be accommodated.

Country.

SUMMER BOARD AT OCONOMOWOC—A FEW vacant rooms at the La Belle House; the most delightful summer resort in the West. Address GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE FOR THREE young persons, with facilities for fishing, riding, etc., for four or five weeks. Address, stating location and terms, S 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES WITH SOME private family, where there are no other boarders. Plain fare at a reasonable rate. Address A 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, FOR GENtleman and wife; no attention paid to communications not stating terms. Address A 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—A BOARDING-PLACE FOR A LADY, where she can be made comfortable through expected sickness. Address A 82, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!—F. SPITZER'S ASTHMA Powder, a safe, sure and effectual remedy in all cases of Spasmodic Asthma, and will at all times afford relief in ten to twenty minutes. Price per box $1.75. Manufactured and sold by FRANK SPITZER, German Teacher, 203 Blackhawk-st., North Side, Chicago, Ill.

BOAT SAILING—PARTIES TAKEN OUT BY THE hour or day. Call or address BOATMAN, 889 State-st., corner Fourteenth-st.

BAKERY WANTED, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS in a good neighborhood. Will pay from $2,000 to $5,000 cash. Address A C, William McMaster, 171 West Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION USED BY everyone running machinery; territory for sale, and agents wanted. Apply to DECKER & BATES, 253 South Canal-st. (up-stairs).

PATENTS PROCURED AND SOLD BY D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 125 South Clark-st., Rooms 72 to 76, and 48 to 52.

WANTED—YOUNG WHITE GIRL, ABLE AND willing to sweep offices, to assist Janitor morning and evening. Apply to JANITOR, 77 and 79 South Clark-st., between 9 and 11.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS drug store, doing a good business, in some smart town west of Chicago. State amount of sales, &c. Address T 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—RAILROAD TICKETS TO BOSTON and return via Grand Trunk or lakes. R. H. WHITE, 162 Washington-st., Room 52.

WANTED—A CASHMERE GOAT. ADDRESS SIloam Mineral Spring Company, 121 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO LET—A JOB OF SIDING OF FOUR houses; also shingling of same. Call to-day at 910 West Lake-st.

$125.00—EMPLOYMENT TO EVERY PERson. Address, enclosing 50 cents for an outfit to make $5 to $10 per day, sure, JAMES L. WARDEN, Box 753, Laporte, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—3 STORES AND ONE HOUSE ON West Van Buren-st., for acre property, also a fine brick house on Leavitt-st., to exchange for inside vacant lots; also good lots at Highland Park to exchange for good horse; also vacant lots to exchange for houses and lots.

FOR SALE.

A fine 2-story brick house on Willard-place for sale cheap; also lots at Cornell for sale cheap. Come and see us. Houses and lots in all parts of the city for sale. S. W. SEA & CO., 157 South Clark-st., Room 9.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, ONE farm in Lee County, Ill., 320 acres, all under a high state of cultivation.
640 acres in Ford County.
400 acres in Vermillion County.
20 acres 2 miles west of city limits.
New hotel, 25 rooms, furnished, in new town within 100 miles of Chicago.
All the above property free of incumbrance, and will be exchanged at fair prices for Chicago property. ABNER TAYLOR, 3 and 4 McCormick Block.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE FINE NEW COTTAGES and lots at South Englewood for other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO fruit farms, 120 and 135 acres, containing $11,000 and $14,000 trees. Will pay their cost in 3 years. Prices, $14,000 and $19,000. Address Box 18, Cobden, Union County, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE MINING PROPerty, consisting of rich silver mine and tunnel. This is a rare chance. Address R. ESTATE, care Carrier 74.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE FARMING LANDS in Kansas and Indiana for stock of dry goods, groceries, or furnishing goods; also 1,200 acres of Kansas farming lands for horses, buggies, and harness, suitable for livery, or we will take a good patent right for a nice farm in Indiana. Call early; we shall trade this week. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—STOCK IN NORTHwestern Abel Loom Company for a first-class set of chamber furniture. Address C B M 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AT Evanston, at cash figures, for a good single top-buggy; also for carpenter-work, mason-work, tin-work, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lumber, or any material pertaining to building. I will offer no property that has not risen in value 25 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, with a still better prospect in the future. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife without children, a small furnished house or rooms suitable for housekeeping, near Union Park preferred. Would rent unfurnished cottage if in good location and cheap. Address P 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, West Division, east of Western-av., between Washington and Van Buren-sts. Address, stating location and rent, Q 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE OF about 10 rooms, situated on the South Side north of Twenty-fifth-st., either on an avenue or cross street; house must stand alone, and one on corner of street or alley preferred; for a house situated to suit, a liberal rent would be paid; would pay a fair bonus for lease of a house situated as above. Address, stating rent, when possession can be given, and location, A 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING OF FOR 10 rooms, pleasantly situated, on West Side, east of Ashland-av., or on North Side south of Chicago-av.; must be convenient to street cars; for a house pleasantly located and convenient, a good tenant can be obtained by addressing E 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house above Sixteenth-st., South Side, good location. Address T 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, FURNISHed cottage, South Side preferred. I also want to trade a fine lot in Hinsdale for a fine buggy, or horse, buggy, and harness. Address immediately U 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a manufacturing bakery and confectionery. Address A 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART OF house, not less than 6 rooms, in good locality convenient to street-cars, by a small family. Address, stating location and price, T 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG SALESMAN—AN EXPERIenced salesman to represent a manufacturing drug house in the West and Northwest. Address Lock Box 1142, Cincinnati, O., with reference, stating salary expected.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH CLOTHING CLERK for Lake Superior. Apply at corner Randolph-st and Wabash-av. CLAYBURGH, EINSTEIN & CO.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO HAS some knowledge of the prescription business and the drug business generally. Apply at ISRAEL'S Pharmacy, 322 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PERMANENT ENtry clerk, one accustomed with hardware preferred. Address in handwriting, stating age, wages wanted, references, and what experience had. Address S 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO OFFICEwork; salary liberal. Apply to J. M. BURROWS, between 9 and 10, Room 27, 166 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COPYIST AND LAW-CLERK for some weeks in an office. Address Z 68, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BUILDERS—TO FURNISH MATERIAL and build 10 houses, and take half cash and half purchase-money mortgages, or real estate at cash value. Address, or inquire at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—PLASTERER AND PAINTER TO TAKE contract at Highwood; one-half cash, one-half real estate. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 208 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ENGINEERS, STEAMFITTERS, AND machinists out of employment to sell "Weldon's patent" Chicago low water alarm gauge; good men can make from $5 to $20 a day. Call between 12 and 2, at Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—GOOD PLUMBERS AT McGINLY'S, No. 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL PLUMBer. Inquire in Plumbing Works, No. 50 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CABINET-MAKERS. Apply at 211 and 213 East Monroe-st. SWAN, CLARK & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-TURNER AT 271 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER; ONE ACCUStomed to jobbing. Also, boy to learn the trade. Apply at 201 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD CHAIR AND CABINET MAKers. Apply to J. DOWNEY, 29 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—PRESSMAN. APPLY TO-DAY. LANDON & CO., Steam Printers, 186 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESSMAKER; ONE that understands upholstering. LEARY & SULLIVAN, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH ACCUSTOMED TO making fine steel tools; steady job and good wages. Apply to DUFFY, 152 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK AT Webner's Restaurant, 81 South State-st. No drunkards need apply; no Sunday work. Call early.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF team and make himself generally useful; references required. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. B. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—300 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS FOR the Wisconsin Central Railroad, wages $2 to $2.25 per day; 500 for station work, 20 to 24 cents per yard; Company work; no contractors, and no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 290 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. W. A. Haven, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR GRAVEL TRAIN on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; free fare and office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 290 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin; $2.20 and $2.40 per day; 50 for gravel train; 25 for Baltimore & Ohio Road; no charges in office; 100 for farms and sawmills. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN FOR OFFICE, 200 MEN FOR tunnel, farm, railroad, and saw-mill. 225 East Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, Michigan, and Indiana; wages, $2.00; free fare. Also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & SING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CANVASSER—IN CHICAGO, TO SOlicit subscriptions and advertisements. Reference required. Address Price Current Office, 129 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH CAPItal to engage in a legitimate manufacturing business. For particulars inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO WORK IN MEAT market. 36 Archer-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURance agent, to act as special agent in Northern Illinois; none other need apply; good references will be required. Call at Room 1, 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 477 WEST JACKSON-ST., 6 GOOD men with shovels, to excavate; $2 per day.

WANTED—A STOUT SMART BOY. APPLY with references between 10 and 11 a. m. at 26 South Canal-st. J. WILLARD SMITH & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 180 DEARBORN-ST., farmers and others to earn $50 per week above expenses. J. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD, RELIABLE, AND steady young men, who can drive team and are used to hard work. Inquire at 738 Indiana-av., near C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART BOY; MUST LIVE near; wages $25. Must have the best of references. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO WORK ON ice-wagons. Apply before 8 o'clock. SWETT & CROUCH, 309 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A LIGHT, EASY BUSINESS for a few good, active men; $20 to $40 a week easily cleared. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 157 Park-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING AT Lawndale, a good woman for general housework; also, girl for nurse. Address, for two days, S 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; one who can cook, wash, and iron; none need apply who cannot come well recommended. 139 Douglas-place.

WANTED—A GOOD AND COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; wages, $4; German or Bohemian preferred. Apply at 1180 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BISHOP-COURT hotel, 511 West Madison-st., a first-class kitchen girl. Come ready for work.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; wages $4 per week. Apply at 1180 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 14 TO 18 YEARS, RECOMmended, to take care of children; small family and a good home. 128 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT 944 PRAIRIE-AV., A COOK, ONE who is willing to help do other housework.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 157 LaSalle-st., basement, between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of five. Large wages and a pleasant home for a good girl. Call at 180 Lake-av. (South Side), or inquire of J. B. T. MARSH, 107 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook. Apply at 82 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO second work and wait on table, must come well recommended. 78 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE THAT UNDERstands cooking, washing, and ironing, also a neat girl for second work, from 15 to 17 years old; four in the family. Apply at 1315 Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER (WOMAN) at Kuhns' European Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HEAD LAUNDRESS, IRONERS, AND washers. None but first-class need apply. BURDICK HOUSE, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE TO BRING AN INFANT of 4 weeks' age at her own house. Call at grocery, 557 North Clark-st., corner Schiller.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF little girl. Apply at Room 5 Lumberman's Exchange, corner Franklin and South Water-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE charge of an infant and a boy 4 years old, in a private family. To one who is willing and obliging, and can come well recommended, liberal wages will be paid. Apply immediately at 283 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF baby 8 months old. Apply at 959 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 30 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO CANVASS FOR A WORK indorsed by leading divines of Chicago; a pleasant and remunerative employment. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. at Christian Union Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"CAST ADRIFT! CAST Adrift!" A companion to the famous "Three Years in a Man-Trap," and "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," by T. S. Arthur. The latest and greatest book of this celebrated author; splendidly illustrated, elegantly bound, and will sell at sight by thousands. "A Life of the Author," with steel portrait, presented to every subscriber. Descriptive circulars and terms sent free on application to JOHN E. MILLER & CO., Publishers, 124 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Northwest, to canvass for "A Trip Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaway." Agents report lists of from five to twenty daily orders, and that to show is to sell it. For terms and territory, address C. S. BURROWS, 159 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 80 East Madison-st., Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS A RAPID SELLing article; from $6 to $10 a day can be made easy; all profit; $2 will start you. 186 Adams-st., West Side.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR family use, with colored illustrations and new features of great value. Send at once for circulars to LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY ARE making $10 to $15 a day, some as high as $20 to $30, selling our great universal household article; 50 cent samples to country free. Early application for desirable territory necessary. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience as bookkeeper or cashier in a wholesale house; understands bookkeeping thoroughly. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST. ADdress S 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a middle-aged German, practical bookkeeper of steady habits and having good references. Address U 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a store; dry goods or carpet store preferred; will make himself generally useful, or deliver goods if required; age 22, good character. Address S 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO HAS HAD several years' experience, as traveling or city salesman, or any position in a grocery house; could keep books; references given. Address U 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN drug store; have three years' experience in such a business. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and experienced bookkeeper. Address S 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE BY A young lawyer. Address S 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE PUBLICATION office of a newspaper by a young married man who has had the experience and is competent to assume the duties of bookkeeper, advertising, or mail clerk; A 1 references. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or porter; wholesale hardware house preferred; best of city references given. Address T 34, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man of sober and steady habits, with several years' experience in driving for a private family. Best of references. Address S 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, THOROughly understands the business; is a careful driver; has been used to good horses and carriages. Good city reference. Address A 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family. Is a careful driver and can milk well. Address COACHMAN, 113 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; HE a No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress; best city references. Address R 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman (German). Good city reference. Understand gardening. Address U 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGlish), as coachman in a private family; or to drive a delivery wagon for a wholesale or retail house. Best of city reference. Address T 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family as coachman, or to drive a delivering wagon for some wholesale house; best city references. Address T 52, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN WHO was employed for several years in a wholesale boys' clothing business in the East. Makes every kind of new pattern and has a long experience. Inquire at FRIEDRICH & BENDERS, corner of South Water and Clark-sts.; saloon.

SITUATION WANTED—FOREMANSHIP OF JOB office, by a No. 1 printer. Address U 61, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELING SALESman; has had 5 years' experience as such in Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri, and is well acquainted with the trade; first-class references given. Address S 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; HE is well recommended, and willing to work. Address U 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS A competent head-waiter in a hotel or restaurant, or in some wholesale confectionery or fruit house. Can speak German and English. Can give the best of reference in Chicago or in North. Been in the confectionery business for 10 years. Not afraid of hard work. Address U 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family; South Side preferred. Call at 231 North Franklin-st. MARTIN O'CONNOR.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call at No. 3 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook in a private family; no washing or ironing; best city references. Address T 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work and plain sewing. Apply at residence of present employers, where reference will be given, 110 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 483 Liberty-st., corner Union.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work in a private family. Please call at 431 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO cooking in a small private family. Good reference given. Call at 79 St. Clair, corner of Erie-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work and run the Wheeler & Wilson machine, or light housework. Call or address 304 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN A private family or boarding house. Also a cook and second girl. Apply at 131 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook or laundress, in a private family. Good references. Apply at 359 Fourth-av., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as second girl or plain cook; references good. Call at 267 South Desplaines-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS seamstress and nurse; is willing and competent. Can be seen at 111 Forquer-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, IN AN American family, by a young Swedish widow, whose infant is dead. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON, 122 Townsend-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS 14 years' hotel experience as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, city or country; the best references given. Address in person or by letter, Mrs. CLARA WHITE, Commercial Hotel, Chicago. Callers leave address at the hotel office. Those who inquired for me the 19th or 21st inst., when I was out of town, please call again.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a middle-aged lady of 24 years' experience; best of references given. Address, during the week, HOUSEKEEPER, South Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ELDERLY lady wishes a home in some settled family, city or country, to assist in housework or sewing; has a machine; would take care of an invalid, or house; good references; small wages. Address for two days, Mrs. ROBERTS, P. O., Chicago.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE GIRLS of any nationality, for private families, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and laundries, may be found at all times at 126 West Monroe-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good, reliable help for city or country can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 COOK; ALSO girls of all nationalities, in city and country. Great Western Business Exchange, 34 Union-st., corner Washington.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EXPERIenced English girl to travel to England as a companion to a lady, or to take care of children; willing to go by having her expenses paid. Apply any time between now and the end of August, personally or by letter, M D, 383 Portland-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESWOMAN OF experience and ability, in the cloak department of some first-class house; no objection to St. Louis or Cincinnati; testimonials highly satisfactory. Address S 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family or in store. No objection to country. Best reference. Call or address 379 West Taylor-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$27,000 OR LESS—FIRST-MORTGAGE notes due 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. Will make liberal discount. O. W. HIGDON, 145 Dearborn.

I WANT $17,000 CASH, FOR WHICH I WILL SELL three good new houses and lots in Evanston, at the head of College-av. These houses are beautifully located, and are worth $20,000, and the rest of them will pay interest on that amount, and the ground upon which they stand has risen in value at least 25 per cent per annum for the last five years. This is a splendid opportunity for investment in the best suburb in the State. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $50, $15, $20, $30, $50, and as high as $500, on good collaterals. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS ON first-class city property at 8 per cent. Also purchase money notes, about a year to run. A. S. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$20,000 TO $25,000—A WELL-ESTABLISHED house in this city desires the above amount in their business (first-class), for six months, on good security, and will give employment or interest to the owner. Address K 44, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE or improved Illinois farms, in sums of $2,500 or over. J. E. LEWIS & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 155 and 157 Washington-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS PROPerty in the burnt district. BENNETT & TABOR, 151 Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AT ONCE, BY A THORough business woman, engaged in an old established business, a man, capable and energetic, who is able and willing to pay half the amount. Such a man, with $250 cash, will do well to investigate immediately. Apply D 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A GENteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 159 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A small capital to take half interest in a new tea and coffee store. Address S 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH EXperience in the tobacco business, who had a large city and country trade, desires a partner with a few hundred dollars. Address for two days, U 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 IN A LIGHT and pleasant business paying a good living for two. 376 West Madison-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO $1,000, in a safe and legitimate business, where a few thousand dollars can be made in a short time and be reliable. Address or call at 321 Butterfield-st., for three days.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAWNBROKER'S office. Must have cash and references. Business established. Particulars at interview. Address A 72, Tribune office.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

A Tame Afternoon's Sport at Dexter Park Yesterday.

American Girl Defeats Chicago Easily in Slow Time.

The Topsy and Hattie Match—The Former Victorious.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATINEE AT DEXTER PARK.

The weather yesterday afternoon was almost perfect for racing, and was taken advantage of by about a thousand persons who were anxious to witness the match between the famous trotters, American Girl and Chicago. It proved to be a rather tame affair in the matter of speed, neither animal approaching its previous record. Even the large stake of $2,000, which undoubtedly depended on the result, failed to create the slightest ripple of excitement, for it could be seen at a glance, after the first heat had been trotted, that American Girl would be an easy winner of the money. One of the terms of the match was, that the mare should "weight up" to the horse, the meaning of which is that the latter carries a driver who weighs 183 pounds, while the weight of the other driver is only 165, and this discrepancy necessitated an addition of 18 pounds of sheet-lead to American Girl's sulky, in order that they might be on even terms. The large weight undoubtedly affected the time, but the latter, nevertheless, should have been some seconds faster. American Girl was a prime favorite in the pools before the horses were called on the track, selling at the rate of five to one. Chicago's backers were loth to take even those large odds, and consequently the amount taken into the box was rather small. When the contestants were driven on the track, Chicago was greeted with applause, it being his first public appearance here since he was known as Jim Rockey. He looked remarkably well, and his action before the start promised something that the audience were destined not to see. In the three heats that were trotted, he broke oftener than was his wont, and seemed in better trim to trot a race after the third heat had been lost than when he went on the track. American Girl also looked well, and moved about freely. Though her time was slow, it is proper to say that she was not hard pressed. Following is a synopsis of the race:

First Heat—An even start was effected the first time, but Chicago, who had been rather unsteady coming down the stretch, broke as he passed the wire, and immediately fell behind. The Girl took the pole, and rounded the far side of the turn eight lengths ahead. A similar lead was maintained at the quarter pole, which was reached in 38 seconds. Entering the back stretch, Chicago left his feet again, and fell two lengths further behind. The mare went up the stretch at a good gait, keeping ten lengths to the front easy enough. The half-mile was made in 1:15. Going around the upper turn, the horse broke for the third time, but settled down quickly, and showed his best speed in the heat. He went into the home stretch in fine style, and began to creep up gradually, and the spectators looked for a closely-contested ending to the heat. When near the distance flag, the Girl acted badly for the first time, and Chicago, when almost to her wheel, followed her example. The mare got down first, however, and jogged under the wire three lengths ahead, Chicago running behind. Time, 2:29¾.

Second Heat—The start was secured at the first attempt, as in the former heat, but was a better one, the horses passing under the wire perfectly even and steady. Before the gate was reached, Chicago commenced at his old tricks, making three skips in rapid succession, and losing his place in consequence. At the quarter-pole (time, 37 seconds), American Girl was the leader by twelve lengths, and trotting with apparent ease. Beyond the quarter, Chicago settled down to a steady gait, and went up the stretch at a speed that would have given the Girl a hard push but for his previous skips. At the half-mile pole, in 1:14¼, the mare's lead had been decreased to six lengths. They went around the bend in this position, Chicago if anything showing the best stepping, and when they struck the stretch the contest commenced, Chicago was close behind and gaining rapidly. A few yards further on he was making a good bid for the Girl's wheel, and the probabilities were that he would come up even with it, when an unfortunate stumble occurred to him, throwing him up. He never recovered, and lost by two lengths. Time, 2:26¼.

Third Heat—There was no delay in scoring, the send-off being given at the first attempt, with An[illegible] Girl a little in the van. Both went around the turn without a skip of any kind, and it seemed as if Chicago was destined to be the first to the wire. At the quarter pole, which was reached in 37 seconds, he was only two lengths behind, and trotting at a gait that foreshadowed an even race up the stretch. He broke, however, when the mishap was least expected, and lost considerable ground. American Girl passed the half-mile pole in 1:12¾, having eight or ten lengths to spare. Going around the turn Chicago broke again, and the mare went into the home stretch away ahead of him. Though Chicago trotted well home, he was unable to do more than take away a few lengths of her lead, which she might have kept had there been any necessity for it. She won the heat and race by four lengths. Time, 2:24¾.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, July 22, 1873.—Trotting match for a stake of $2,000; best three in five, in harness; both horses carrying 183 pounds.

Dan Pfifer's b. m. American Girl	1	1	1
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Chicago	2	2	2

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	38	1:15	2:29¾
Second	37	1:14¼	2:26¼
Third	37	1:12¾	2:24¾

THE SECOND RACE

was a trotting match, best three in five, in harness, for a stake of $200, between the mares Topsy and Hattie. They had already trotted two matches, each having won one, and, as the race yesterday was to be in a measure the test, considerable interest was manifested in it. Hattie was bought in the pools at an average rate of two to one, but her performances did not justify the confidence reposed in her speed. Had she been driven by the man who handled her in her previous races, she would have made a much better showing, and might have won at least two heats. As it was, she got in ahead in the first heat, either by a scratch or because it was privately understood that she should win it, in order to keep up the betting, and in the other three she was badly beaten. Following is the synopsis:

First Heat—They were given the word the first time they came to the string, the start being even. Topsy left her feet almost immediately, however, and went to the rear four or five lengths. As soon as she got down to work she gradually closed up the gap, and the two went up the stretch close together. At the half-mile pole Hattie broke badly, and Topsy ran right away from her, turning at the upper end six lengths in advance. Hattie, when she could get her feet under her, showed that the rear was not intended for her in the heat. She was close behind Topsy when the former went into the home stretch, and, aided by a bad break on the part of the big mare, went to the front. She passed under the wire in a jog, four lengths ahead. Time, 2:39.

Second Heat—Topsy was a little ahead when they left the string, and she took the pole in a few strides. She constantly increased her lead, going around the turn four lengths in advance. At the quarter-pole she was six lengths ahead, and going up the stretch she added six more to it. Hattie took several of them away going around the bend, and at one time on the home stretch a skip would have cost Topsy the heat. As she kept her feet, however, she won by four lengths, having trotted the mile at a good gait and without skip or break of any kind. Time, 2:33.

Third Heat—The start was by no means a fair one, Topsy having a length the best of it. The race was almost similar to the one in the second heat, Topsy going away ahead at the commencement, and staying there to the end. She trotted easily and with a steady gait throughout, never leaving her feet. Hattie also trotted well, breaking only once, at the head of the home stretch. She was unable, however, to cope with the lead that Topsy secured at the commencement. The former won the heat by about six lengths. Time, 2:35.

Fourth Heat—The start was one of the best ever made on the track, the horses being under full headway and perfectly even. They went around the turn close together, and trotting well for a fast quarter. Before reaching the pole, however, Hattie went up, the break being so bad that she was fully twelve lengths behind before she regained her feet. Topsy went up the stretch at a rattling pace, maintaining a good lead all the way. Hattie, though far behind, was doing the fastest trotting, and everybody looked for her to win the heat and make a fifth necessary. Going round the upper turn she settled her fate by another bad break. From there on Topsy was troubled no more. She won by several lengths. Time, 2:35½.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Trotting match for a stake of $200; best three in five, in harness.

Dan Pfifer's b. m. Topsy	2	1	1	1
Mr. Buck's ch. m. Hattie	1	2	2	2

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	41	1:19¼	2:39
Second	39½	1:16¾	2:33
Third	39¾	1:17½	2:35
Fourth	37½	1:15¾	2:35

THE THIRD RACE.

The last race of the afternoon was between gentlemen's roadsters. There were three entries, at $50 a corner—Mr. Davis' black mare Jennie, Mr. Latchom's brown gelding Billy, and Mr. Armour's bay mare Topsy. Fortunately for the spectators, the rules relating to distance were observed in the race, in consequence of which Jennie, a trotter whose fore-legs twist like the "side gear" of a snapping turtle, was shut out in the first heat. The stake was swept in by Topsy in three straight heats, which were made with but one break. The horse Billy exhibited good action, and with proper training would make a speedy animal for road use.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Trotting match between gentlemen's roadsters for a stake of $150; best three in five, in harness.

Armour's b. m. Topsy	1	1	1
Latchomr's br. g. Billy	2	2	2
Davis' bl. m. Jennie	dis.		

Time—2:56; 2:54; 3:00.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Albert Gage, one of the managers of the Dexter Park Club, left for the East last evening, and will be a spectator of some of the great race meetings to be held in that section during the summer, unless something happens to him on the road. Would it not be a good idea for Mr. Gage to make an effort to bring those famous runners, Springbok and Tom Bowling, to Chicago during the September meeting?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, July 22.—The races under the auspices of the Oshkosh Driving Park Association take place on Thursday and Friday. The purses offered aggregate $2,000, and have had the affect to secure some good horses. The following are among the animals which have already arrived:

Trotting Horses—Lady Mack, from Racine; Matchless, from Chicago; Ripon Boy, from Horicon; Shiftless, from Horicon; Badger Girl, from Beaver Dam, and Reuben Doud's celebrated horse, Henry, from Racine.

Running Horses—Suwanee, from Southern Illinois, a celebrated horse lately from Kentucky; Icicle, from Columbus; Sorrel Filley, from Columbus, and Capt. Jinks, from Columbus.

FAST TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—At a trial of speed to-day on Elm Park Course, at Olathe, Kan., the bay stallion Smuggler trotted a mile in 2:19¾, the fastest time ever made by a stallion.

RACES AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 22.—The Hamtramck Park July races of our local association began to-day with good attendance. The first race was for horses that have never beaten three minutes, best three in five, and $400 a first premium, which was taken in three straight heats by Chestnut Billy, entered by Jno. Lee; second money to Black Billy, and third to Quicksilver. Time, 2:37, 2:38, 2:34¾. There were twelve entries and three started.

In the second race for horses which have never beaten 2:34, there were eleven entries, and eight horses started. The race was won by Mambrino Girl, with Little Mack second, and Ruby third. This was a very spirited race, and required six heats. In two of them, the third and fifth, Little Mack was victorious, and one was a dead heat. Time—2:34; 2:35; 2:32½; 2:34¾; 2:36; 2:34.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, July 22.—Between the third annual regatta of the Oshkosh Yacht Club, Commodore H. B. Harshaw, and the two days' races at the Rowing Park, the sporting blood of Oshkosh is at fever heat. The regatta takes place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and a large crowd will undoubtedly be present. The first-class prizes to be competed for are $200, $100, and $50 respectively. The second-class prizes are $35 and $15. The boats entered are as follows: Oshkosh—Penequa, Peerless, Maud, Dauntless, Foam, White Cap. Neenah—Minnie Graves, Little Hattie. Fond du Lac—Daisy, Modoc, Ridgeway. Madison—Eclipse, Idler. Dartford—H. B. Harshaw. Milwaukee—Mystic. Green Bay—Shoo Fly.

THE TOLEDO REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—Detroit will be exceedingly well represented at the Toledo regatta, which commences to-morrow and lasts through Thursday, as her clubs have entered no less than eight boats. The Excelsiors have junior and senior four and six-oared crews, and a ten-oared barge crew,—five in all; and the Detroit Club sends junior and senior six-oared crews and a barge crew.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Preparations are complete for the annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association, which commences to-morrow. Crews are entered from nearly all the principal lake cities.

BILLIARDS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The first prize of the late billiard tournament, the gold medal, was to-day presented to Albert Garnier.

THE RING.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A prize-fight has been arranged between Peter Croker, the English pugilist, and Jack Boylan, of Dublin. They signed articles to fight for $1,000 within fifty miles of this city, at 136 pounds, on the 4th of August. A forfeit of $200 was put up.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Base Ball—Atlantics, 9; Baltimores, 12.

CITY ITEMS.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer Mackey, of the Twelfth Street Station, in attempting to quell a disturbance between some horse-dealers, on the corner of Desplaines and Twelfth streets, was assaulted and severely beaten. The officer was assaulted from the rear. No less than six of the mob were pounding him at the same time. He was severely beaten about the head, the bridge of his nose was broken, and he was left insensible in the middle of the street. He was shortly afterwards picked up and taken to the station, where he was attended by Dr. Root. The officer's wounds will confine him to his bed for some time, but it is believed they will not result fatally. His chief assailants were Thomas and James Kelley, and Louis Schwartz. A squad of men, under Sergt. O'Donnell, were sent in pursuit of the villains, and succeeded in arresting Thomas Kelley. He was subsequently bailed out.

About 5 o'clock last evening, as William Brody was crossing the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Blue Island avenue, in a liquor wagon belonging to W. Warner, of No. 619 State street, the cowcatcher of a passenger train struck the hind wheels, throwing the wagon over, and smashing it to pieces. John Mahoney, a boy, was thrown from the vehicle, and sustained serious injuries. Brody, the driver, was under the influence of liquor, and did not obey the signal of the flagman.

The villain Charles Free, who committed the unprovoked assault upon Charles Arnold in the Pacific Varieties, last week, was arrested last evening by Officer Robinson, the efficient Bailiff of Justice Scully's Court, on a procedendo from the Criminal Court, in the case of Free's attempted abduction of a young Swede girl one night last winter. This proceeding makes this villainous fellow indebted to the city in the sum of $100, according to Justice Scully's decision, from which there is now no appeal, and Free must either satisfy the judgment or work it out in the Bridewell, whither Officer Robinson took him last evening.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 22.—The crop reports from all parts of the State are highly favorable, and the spring wheat harvest has begun.

LONDON, July 22.—The weather throughout England is favorable to the crops. Thermometer, 85 degrees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 22.—The crops so far harvested in the counties west of here do not turn out as well as reported heretofore. The barley crop is a failure. Wheat is blighted, and will be a third short. Corn looks well and will be a full crop if nothing happens.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—There is remarkable weather in this place for the season. There are steady showers of rain, which, if they continue, will damage the grain exposed in the fields.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Orders of arrest for twenty striking coopers, formerly employed in the extensive sugar refinery at Williamsburg, have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff for execution. It is charged that the strikers intimidated the men employed in making barrels by the new method.

BOSTON, July 22.—A convention of the boot and shoe makers of Massachusetts, in session during the past two days, has adopted a resolution that, in view of the lack of interest manifested by the shoemakers in the welfare of their craft, a request be sent to the several shoe-towns in the State that the shoemakers meet and respectively consider the causes of this decline in interest, and that from each town a representative be sent to a convention hereafter to be held concerning this matter, the results arrived at by such convention be submitted to a mass-meeting of boot and shoe makers.

Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Rudolph Kitterer and Joseph Busch, members of the Philadelphia German Church excursion party, were drowned to-day while bathing. William M. Boynton, an expert swimmer, rescued the third member of the party.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Two brothers named Conover were drowned at Long Branch on Saturday.

WASHINGTON.

Valuable Public Documents in Course of Publication.

Doubtful Reports of a Battle Between Our Troops and Mexicans.

The Debt of the District of Columbia $9,236,891.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—As a precedent in a large number of similar cases that are now pending before the Treasury Department, the decision just rendered by the Second Comptroller is important. Application is made for the reimbursement of several States, especially in the South, for the enrollment and maintenance of militia companies under the Reconstruction act, the claims generally having for their basis the Appropriation act of last March, which appropriates gross sums to pay for the services of certain troops, used in the service of the United States. The Comptroller decides that the United States Government is liable only for the reimbursement of States for money expended in enrolling and maintaining military companies under the act of July 27, 1861, and not under the Reconstruction act.

THE BROOKLYN BANK FAILURE.

Nothing aside from mere rumors has been heard by the Treasury officials to indicate that the Government will lose anything by the defalcation of Mills, the Cashier of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who, it is believed, committed suicide by drowning himself at Coney Island a few days ago. The Trust concern is not a Government depository, and is not authorized to receive Government deposits. There were no funds to the credit of the Treasury nor to any disbursing officer of the United States on deposit in the place, and the only use to which institutions of the kind are put is to deposit funds during litigation in certain cases before the courts. If any large amount of Government funds are on deposit in the bank, it was placed there without the knowledge of the proper officers here, and without authority of law.

MARINE RULING.

A license for a steamer purchased at a sale, under direction of a Register in Bankruptcy, was recently refused because the bill of sale had been lost or mislaid, and the Register declined to give a copy of it, but in its stead furnished the owner with a certificate for record. In reporting the matter to the Treasury Department, a Collector of Customs stated that there seemed to be no danger of prejudice from accepting the less formal and full document. In view of the circumstances of the case, the Treasury Department authorized the Collector to accept the document presented, and to issue a license to the vessel. This is the first case of the kind on record.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE LORD GORDON CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Edward Thornton, the British Minister, had an interview to-day with the Assistant Secretary of State concerning the Lord Gordon case in Manitoba.

POSTAL MISTAKES.

It seems that Postmasters in several States have been furnishing the public with the official stamps of the Post-Office Department. Letters under such official stamps are sent from their points of destination to the Dead-Letter Office, as they are known to be private letters. One Postmaster in Ohio recently received 200 official stamps and sold 140. A circular of the Post Office Department cautions Postmasters from selling, and the public from buying, these official stamps.

APPOINTMENTS.

Frank A. Cane has been appointed Gauger for the District of Colorado, and Silas Reed, Surveyor-General of Wyoming Territory.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS.

Exaggerated statements having been made as to the debt of the District of Columbia, the Acting Comptroller to-day furnished the Government with an official statement, in which he says the funded and bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including those of the late Corporations, amount to $9,236,891. The District of Columbia and the late Corporations have no floating debt, the current revenue being sufficient to meet all current expenses. The sinking fund revenues are more than sufficient to meet current interest and retire an annual proportion of the outstanding bonds. The amount authorized by the last Legislative Assembly will not increase the debt beyond the amount as limited by the act of Congress.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

R. S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, struck with paralysis several weeks since, still lies in an apparently unconscious condition, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Rear-Admiral Howell is lying quite ill at Washington.

PERSONAL.

The President is expected here the latter part of the week, when a Cabinet meeting will be held.

SEIZURE AT EAST SAGINAW FOR SMUGGLING.

Special Agent Spaulding notifies the Treasury that he has seized the stock of D. B. Brown & Co., jewelers, at East Saginaw, Mich., and arrested the members of the firm for smuggling jewelry from Canada.

VALUABLE NEW PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Now that the appropriations of the present fiscal year are available, the Government printing office and bindery are rapidly completing the public documents which have been ordered printed before the meeting of Congress. Among those which have this week been delivered at the Capitol are some works of great value. The proceedings of the third session of the Forty-second Congress fill three volumes of the usual quarto *Globe* size. These are the last *Congressional Globes* that will ever be printed, except Congress shall determine to return to the form and name. The appendix to these *Globes* contain all the laws passed at the last session of Congress. The proceedings of the executive session of the Senate are published in a small quarto, styled the *Congressional Record*, of which only a very limited number were ordered printed. There are some apprehensions that when both houses of Congress are in session the Government Printer will not have sufficient facilities to print the proceedings of Congress in the small quarto adopted in the *Record*. Some printers claim that it is impossible to print a daily paper of that size, in the time given, owing to the great number of small forms. The proprietors of the *National Republican* here will next winter renew their attempts to secure the printing of the Congressional proceedings, as will also the old printers of the *Globe*, Messrs. Rives & Bailey. The Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute for 1872 reprints the original plan of the proceedings of that institution, first published in 1847. In the appendix there are many valuable scientific articles, among them two notable papers, from foreign sources, on Sir William Herschel and Joseph Fourier. The appendix also contains the full instructions of Prof. Henry to the Scientific Corps, which, together with the report of the recent Polaris investigation, just published, completes the present known history of the Polaris expedition. There is also a paper on the language of the Dakota Sioux. The report of the National Prison Association contains a vast number of papers by leading philanthropists upon the general subject of prison reform, making this book, doubtless, the most valuable work upon that subject extant. "The Mineral Resources West of the Rocky Mountains," by Raymond, for 1872, will soon be completed. A few numbers have already been received. This book is of the utmost importance to Western mining interests. It contains the results of all the most recent experiments in all matters relating to the art and science of mining and metallurgy, gathered from the best sources. Prof. Raymond, in commenting upon the decrease of surface mining, states that "the decline of superficial production is more than compensated by a steady augmentation from deeper and more permanent sources.

CARL VOGT'S CASE.

Attorney-General Williams has given an adverse opinion in the case of Carl Vogt, the Prussian subject charged with murder, arson, and robbery in Belgium, and whose extradition is sought under the treaty with Prussia concluding as follows: "I have carefully read the elaborate opinions of Judge Blatchford, upholding the jurisdiction of this case, but with diffidence and regret. I am compelled to dissent from his views. They do not appear to me to be sound in principle or sustained by authority. Able writers have contended that there was a reciprocal obligation upon nations to surrender fugitives from justice, though now it seems to be generally agreed that this is a matter of courtesy; but it is to be presumed when there are treaties upon the subject that fugitives are to be surrendered only upon the terms specified in such treaties."

THE REPORTED BATTLE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER A CANARD.

No confirmation has yet been received by the War Department of the reports telegraphed hence last night relative to a battle having been fought on the Mexican border between the United States and the Mexican troops, in which Col. MacKenzie is said to have been killed.

A DISCREDITED REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The reported intelligence from San Antonio, Texas, of an engagement between Col. MacKenzie and Gen. Escabedo is entirely discredited at the War Department. The General of the army has so little faith in the rumor that he does not think it worth a serious inquiry.

Second-Lieut. M. Frank Gallagher, of the Second Infantry, recently tried before a General Court-Martial at Columbus, S. C., for killing John McAnedy, a discharged soldier, in Spartansburg, S. C., on the 2d of May last, has been dismissed the service, and the sentence approved by the President. The civil authorities will take cognizance of the murder, the army trial being on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman only.

A letter from the American fleet in Chinese waters says: "Imfrey, of the Ashuelot, has been sentenced to two years' suspension; Commander Wilson, of the Yantic, is being tried for drunkenness, and Lieut. Rowland is to be tried for obtaining money under false pretenses."

NEW YORK.

City Politics—Customs Frauds—Extensive Failures in the Tea Trade—Movement on Foot to Remove Catholic Children from the Public Schools.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mayor Havemeyer, in an interview with a *Tribune* reporter to-day, bitterly denounced Murphy, Bliss, and the Administration faction. This fact dispels the idea that a compromise had been effected by which the remaining officers of the city and county would be confirmed.

Within a few days the Custom-House officers have seized the books and papers of Edward Rorhe, importer of china and glassware, No. 40 Barclay street, and Simon Haas, importer of linens, 196 Church street. The first is charged with serious frauds, extending over a long term of years, involving them criminally and civilly to the amount of $50,000 penalties. The charge is of undervaluing goods at the Custom-House. Rorhe imported large quantities of goods from Staffordshire, England, and entered them at the Custom-House fraudulently, representing the cost of transportation of them to be about two-thirds less than was actually the case, and this decreased the dutiable value of the goods. This is supposed to be the first instance of this ingenious swindle.

The *Tribune* gives a list of five failures in the tea trade, including J. D. McKenzie & Co. for $550,000, W. H. Gillet & Co. for $150,000, Smith & Noyes for $200,000, Charles E. Hill & Co. for $600,000, Philip Dater & Co. for $350,000. Mr. McKenzie's firm paid 65 cents on the dollar; Smith & Noyes, 50 cents. Mr. Hill owed his father about $400,000, and his other debts amount to about $200,000. His affairs have not been settled, and the sum opposite his name is approximate. The last firm paid 65 cents on the dollar, and Philip Dater & Co., who failed for $350,000, paid 65 cents on a dollar. A. A. Low & Co. have lost an immense sum, reported at $1,000,000, and the younger members of the firm are said to have been compelled to retire. The total losses of the trade are estimated at $6,000,000.

A movement is on foot here to remove all Catholic children from the public schools, avowedly to cripple them. Similar movements are noticed in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, July 22.—M. T. Rodman, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has been suspended from his office of Deputy City Treasurer. When questioned in regard to the published report that every officer of the bank is largely in debt to the institution, Acting President Chauncey declined to say anything, remarking that upon that subject every one must form his own judgment. It was well known outside that there was considerable dissatisfaction in the Board before the exposure, but he did not feel at liberty to speak upon the subject.

The last will and testament of Ethelbert S. Mills was submitted at the Surrogate Court, Brooklyn, by his son, Thomas H. Mills, this morning. The will bequeaths all his property, real and personal, to his wife and her heirs, and authorizes any or all of his real estate to be sold for cash or credit. His son estimates the estate to be valued at $300,000.

The excitement over the defalcation of Ethelbert S. Mills and the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company is subsiding. The depositors have been assured that they will not lose anything, and the majority have resigned themselves to the situation. It is understood the Directors have estimated the loss at $225,000. The capital and surplus were $655,000. The loss will, therefore, be one-third of the capital and surplus. An advance, therefore, of 33 per cent on each share of stock by the stockholders will enable them to square up. It is said the depositors will be paid in the course of ten or fifteen days, as it is expected some of the loans will be realized on by that time. The request made by Receiver Chauncey that the depositors deliver up their books was responded to-day to a very limited extent.

Some survivors of the lost steamship Atlantic having begun a suit in the Supreme Court of this State against the owners of the Atlantic, to recover the value of their baggage which they lost, and damages for the injury done to themselves, the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company has filed a petition in the United States District Court, setting forth that it is ready and willing to pay into the court the amount of their interest in the steamer and freight pending the voyage during which she was lost, and asking that its liability be limited to that amount. Judge Blatchford has granted an order in conformity with the petition, and directed the Clerk of the Court to take testimony in the matter.

Benjamin Rathbun, whose forgeries in this State made him so notorious thirty-six years ago, died in this city yesterday, aged 82.

It is reported that the Deputy Sheriff has received an order of arrest against Carl Vogt, issued in the Supreme Court in anticipation of his release, with a view to recover the property stolen at the time of the murder he is alleged to have committed in Belgium.

Corporation Counsel Smith has decided that the Washington market-stalls having been declared a nuisance by the Board of Health, it is lawful to at once remove them, and the duty of every department of the City Government to aid in their destruction. The removal has accordingly begun.

The New York Rendering Company now evades the mandates of the Board of Health by moving their stench-boat into the middle of the Hudson River between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. They say this complies with the law, and defy the Board of Health to interfere with them.

An illicit still in Brooklyn, of large capacity, was destroyed by the Revenue officers this morning.

In the Kingsbridge investigation to-day, City Attorney Sage stated that he had estimated $30,857 a fair remuneration to one Boyle, who charged $90,000 for surveying four miles of road.

Last Thursday Mrs Harry Genet went to see her mother in Guilford, Conn., and when she returned next day found that about $7,000 worth of her jewelry, including a brooch valued at $3,500 in gold, was stolen, as well as her husband's gold watch and a quantity of other articles, in all valued at about $8,000.

The residence of Detective Sampson was robbed on Friday last of almost $600 worth of property.

Leavenworth Items.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 22.—Senator Morton and party were entertained by Gen. Pope and staff at headquarters to-day, and left for St. Louis at 3 p. m.

State Senator Ruby and Representative Allen, of Texas, spoke here to-day to a large number of colored Masons from all the Western States.

Obituary.

BERLIN, July 22.—Gustav Rose, the distinguished chemist and mineralogist, is dead, aged 75 years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Mrs. Francis Ludington, wife of Mayor Ludington, died in this city this forenoon after a long and painful illness.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 22.—It is understood that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company will shortly encounter several legal obstructions to building their bridge on the site above La Crosse, disapproved by the Secretary of War.

Suicides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 22.—Last evening two unsuccessful attempts at suicide were made here. A servant of Mrs. Choteau, of St. Louis, stopping at the Lake Side House, rowed out in a boat and cast herself in the waters. She had however sent a note to her mistress, avowing her intention, because nobody liked her and she was tired of living. Rescuers were sent after her just in time to save her despite her resistance.

Geo. Fess, a saloon-keeper, attempted to cut his throat owing to mental derangement, but was prevented by his wife.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—A Mrs. Sornaman committed suicide yesterday at Vandalia, Ill. She first attempted to cut her hands, but failing in this she cut her throat with a razor. The cause was insanity.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Timothy Vanscoy, who was in jail in White Plains, N. Y., awaiting his trial on a charge of arson, hanged himself last night.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 22.—Mattie Whitman, a woman of the town, from St. Louis, deaf and dumb, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of morphine. Medical assistance was rendered and she was saved. She jumped in the river this evening with the same object, but was rescued before being drowned.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, July 22.—W. H. Gilligan & Co.'s rustic-shade manufactory was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—The building occupied by Barlow, Page & Co., dealers in paints, oils, and glass, was destroyed by fire this evening, with most of its contents. Estimated loss, $35,000 to $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

THE INDIANS.

Departure of a Portion of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes for Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPARTA, Wis., July 22.—Capt. C. A. Hunt, Indian Agent, left this morning with 100 Winnebagoes for their reservation in Nebraska. The remainder of the tribe warmly refused to leave.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Post-Office Department has given orders for the establishment of the system of free delivery of mails at Bloomington, Ill.

The Common Council of LaSalle bought a steam fire-engine of Silsby's manufacture, third size, at a cost of $6,000. This is the first steam fire-engine ever owned by the city, and is now the only fire-engine of any sort here.

Prof. Blake, of the United States Coast Survey, under the control of the Treasury Department, has established an observatory at the Wisconsin University, Madison, and exchanged signals very successfully with Omaha on Monday night.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 22.—Yesterday afternoon O. Harrison, a Norwegian, on his way from Windsor to Deforest to do some carpentering, walking on the track and intoxicated, lay down and fell asleep, and was run over and killed by an engine and caboose on the Madison & Portage Railroad. Owing to a curve on the road he was not seen soon enough to stop the train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Thomas Greenan, brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, was knocked off his train by a low bridge and killed last night.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 22.—The engine and tender of the passenger train on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, just starting, ran off the track and down the embankment. Nobody hurt.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

SALT LAKE, July 22.—Jerry Sullivan shot and mortally wounded Henry M. Garvey this evening. Garvey lived ten minutes. There had been a brief personal encounter between the parties on account of a mining difficulty. When they were separated, Sullivan returned to the saloon, opened the door and shot Garvey in the back. It is universally considered a cold-blooded murder. Sullivan was arrested. Garvey was well known here.

Counterfeiters in Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 22.—The counterfeiters George Matthews, of Louisville, and Joseph C. Parker, of Madison, Ind., arrested yesterday, were tried to-day and held for $4,000 each. In default, they were sent to Indianapolis this afternoon to await the trial before the United States District Court.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 22.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 124 cars; best, $6.00@6.75; stockers, $3.65@4.50; common, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 30 cars; best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 10 cars; Philadelphia, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.00@5.20.

Shot in the Street.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—At a late hour last night, two steamboatmen named Michael McCarthy and John Kerrigan, had an altercation on the street, and the former shot the latter in his left breast, inflicting, probably, a fatal wound. McCarthy was arrested.

Anti-Monopoly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 22.—An anti-monopoly convention was held, on Saturday last, at Berlin, Hardin County, and delegates elected to the State Convention. The usual anti-monopoly resolutions were passed.

Personal.

LONG BRANCH, July 22.—Secretary Richardson left for Washington, after dining with the President.

BY HER HUSBAND'S HAND.

James Gannon, Convinced of Her Infidelity, Shoots and Kills His Wife.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 20.

Two sharp reports from a pistol, breaking the quiet in the neighborhood of Ninth and Grayson streets, at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, startled the people residing in that vicinity, drawing them from their houses, and attracted a large and excited crowd around the house of Mrs. Bridget Finn, whence the noise had proceeded.

At the same time a man was seen to rush from the house and run with frantic haste towards Jefferson street, and several women appearing at the door announced with breathless excitement that a man named James Gannon had shot and killed his wife. The warm life-blood was still flowing from two mortal wounds in the poor woman's body, one of the balls having penetrated the stomach, and the other the right breast.

James Gannon and the murdered woman were married in this city seven years ago. At that time, or shortly afterward, he was keeping a liquor saloon. He ran for and was elected to the office of Constable, when he allowed his wife to attend the bar. In course of time, from a sober, virtuous woman, she became addicted to drink and evil ways, it is said, and after three years of married life they separated, the husband going to Nashville, from thence to Memphis, and then to New Orleans.

Some time after going to New Orleans he became a member of the police force in that city, and held his situation until four months ago, when he returned to this city. On his return Gannon sought his wife, and the parties agreed to live again as man and wife. They accordingly rented a house on Grayson street, between Eighth and Ninth, and began life again; but, after three weeks in each other's society, they again commenced quarreling. The dissatisfaction of the husband, it is said, was caused by the discovery that his wife was unlawfully enciente. The result was a series of family brawls and another separation. Since that time Mrs. Gannon has been living out at different places as a help or servant at general work, and has thus managed to provide for herself and little girl, and during this time has frequently been annoyed and persecuted by the unexpected and unwelcome visits of Gannon, who, it seems, followed her and abused her for the shameful condition in which he found her.

On Tuesday night, July 8, the woman visited her cousin at her house, on the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets, and while there Gannon came in and whipped her. Afterwards he told her relatives that they should not allow a woman of her character to come into their house, advising them to turn her into the street.

On the Friday night following, Mrs. Gannon came to Mrs. Finn's house, and asked shelter and protection, saying that she had been put out of her cousin's house, and had nowhere to stay. Mrs. Finn took her in and provided for her, giving her food and a place to sleep.

Gannon, hearing of his wife's whereabouts, quickly made his appearance and renewed his persecution by advising Mrs. Finn to turn his wife in the street, saying that "she was not fit to stay into anybody's house." But his advice was unheeded, and the poor, unfortunate, disgraced woman was permitted to remain, but not in peace, for her tormentor was often in her presence, and continued to abuse her, and made threats to Mrs. Finn that he would shoot his wife. Mrs. Finn, fearing that he would execute this threat, warned the wife of her danger, but she replied that she knew Gannon, and was not afraid of his doing anything of the kind.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Gannon called on his wife. She had gone out; but would soon return. He went away and returned a few minutes later, but she was still absent. About 11 o'clock she came in, and half an hour afterward Gannon again made his appearance at the door. His wife was in the room in rear of the small grocery in company with Mrs. Finn. He called to her and asked her to come out, that he wanted to see her. She replied that she would not come out; that he must come to her. Soon afterward, however, they met in the grocery, and talked and cried together.

Their conversation was concerning their domestic infelicity. While they were thus engaged Mrs. Finn left them and went to the kitchen to attend to her dinner, which was cooking. Soon after leaving the room she heard Gannon say to his wife, "You ought to do better, and treat me better," to which the wife replied, "You ought to treat me better and quit talking so badly about me." Some other words followed, in which she could hear the husband protesting that he tried to do what was right by her, and the wife calling on him to prove his goodness by acting rightly toward her.

All was then quiet for a few seconds, when Mrs. Finn heard a colored woman named Lida Clines, suddenly cry out: "Look out, Mrs. Gannon, or he'll shoot you." No sooner had the warning been given than she heard the report of a pistol in the grocery, which, in a few sconds after, was followed by another shot. Mrs. Finn ran into the house and found the woman lying on the floor, in a dying condition, and bleeding from two wounds, as described above.

Lida Clines, the colored girl, stated that she saw the parties while they were talking. Both were standing face to face, leaning against the counter. They were both excited. She saw Gannon place his hand hastily behind him, and it was then she gave the warning to Mrs. Gannon. No sooner had she spoken than Gannon flourished a pistol in the air. Mrs. Gannon screamed and started to run towards the door, when her husband caught her by the arm, placed the muzzle of the pistol to her stomach and fired. The woman uttered a half-suppressed moan and fell on the floor at the feet of her murderer.

To insure that his work should be a work of death, the murderer presented the dreadful weapon at her prostrate body, and again pulled the trigger. The pistol failed to go off. Another barrel was tried and the cap only exploded. The pistol was again cocked and presented. A sharp report followed, and another ball was buried in the breast of his dying wife.

Instantly the murderer rushed from the house and ran along Ninth street to Jefferson, where he turned and ran up Jefferson. Officers Daily and Minton and others ran in pursuit. When Gannon reached the corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets he was confronted by Officer Andy Wood, who was just coming out of the door of a shoe store, all unconscious of what had happened. Here Gannon halted and exclaimed, "I surrender to you; I have killed a woman!" The officer accordingly took charge of the murderer and locked him up in jail, no bail being allowed. The case was reported to the City Court, which was in session at the time, and the preliminary examination postponed till Wednesday. The prisoner, on being arrested, handed his pistol to the policeman and remarked, "I can't live the way I have been, and I don't care what you do with me."

Dr. Ronald was called to attend the wounded woman, and when he arrived he saw that she was beyond any medical aid. She died in a few minutes afterward.

At 3 o'clock p. m., a post mortem examination was made by Dr. Ronald. The examination proved that both shots had penetrated the liver, causing the death of the woman, and that from all indications the time of her confinement was nearer at hand than was first supposed.

The murdered woman was about 28 years of age, had dark hair and eyes, and with a fine form and features was rather handsome in appearance. It will be remembered that during the war a man named Halligan was killed in this city by a jealous rival, and that Mrs. Gannon, who was then unmarried, was the cause of the quarrel.

At the jail Gannon spent the day in pacing the galleries, wringing his hands, with a pale face, wandering eye, and dry, ashy lips. He refused to hold any communication with any person not an acquaintance. He is a man of about 28 years of age, rather slightly built, and about 5 feet 7 inches in height. He is rather good looking than otherwise, but his features were so distorted by half-suppressed excitement that it was difficult to determine their natural expression. The only observation he made in the jail was that he had nothing to live for.

DEATHS.

CALVERT—On Tuesday, July 22, Mary Calvert, aged 88 years.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Wednesday, from the residence of her son, 243 South Halsted-st., to Graceland. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ New York and Toronto papers please copy.

SWIFT—Tuesday morning, July 22, Minerva, daughter of S. W. and Elizabeth Swift.

Funeral at residence of her parents, 1440 Indiana-av., Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

ARMSTRONG—At 365 Lincoln-av., James H., infant son of Susan L. and Charles F. Armstrong, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral via 9 o'clock a. m. train, L. S. & M. S. R. R. to South Bend, Ind., July 23.

MILWARD—The funeral of Henry Milward, Esq., will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 1218 Indiana-av.

RICHARDS—Tuesday, July 22, at Rogers' Park, Nellie M., only daughter of Isaac D. and Florence M. Richards, aged 4 years and 1 month.

Funeral at 12:30 p. m., Thursday. Friends of the family are invited.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS

300 feet by 161 in depth, on Wabash-av., just south of Ira Holmes' residence; fronts east (for which $100 per foot was paid a year ago), can, if taken at once, be sold at $80 per foot. $9,000 cash, balance on long time. Title perfect. Owned by a non-resident and must be sold. Apply at Room 43 Exchange Building.

100 LOTS GIVEN AWAY

In a Subdivision worth $1,000 per acre. We charge only for deed, abstract and improvement of streets. To those who build we furnish free pass for one year.

W. F. BREWSTER,
154 LaSalle-st., basement.

Office open from 1 to 8 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT THE Double Marble-Front Dwelling, 751 & 753 Wabash-av., AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, July 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Consisting of very rich Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Elegant Body Brussels Carpets through the house, Mirrors, Curtains, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Napkins, Stoves, Crockery, Table Ware, Glassware, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT ENGLEWOOD.

House and Lot AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, July 24, at 2 O'Clock p. m., On the Premises.

House and lot fronting east on Webster av., between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth-sts., one and one-half blocks north of the Normal School. Lot 49½ feet front by 150 feet deep. House is two-story, new, and ready for occupancy, except plastering; has six large rooms, with bath-room, kitchen, and pantry; closets in every room; also, good, large barn. TERMS: Purchaser to assume a mortgage of $850, due April 1, 1874, with 10 per cent interest, balance cash at time of sale. Sale peremptory, as the owner is going to Europe. We will sell, at the same time, the entire household furniture and effects. Rock Island train starts from Van Buren-st. Depot at 12:30, for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Last Sale of Dry Goods UNTIL LAST OF AUGUST.

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer, to close consignments, large line Fancy Goods, Under Shirts and Drawers, Ribbons, Llama Lace, Broche, and Striped Wool Shawls, Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Linens, Hosiery, Towels, Lace Tidies, Plated Ware and Cutlery, D. and T. Cass., 6-4 Cloths, Cottonades, Ladies' Skirts, Bro. and Blea. Sheetings. Also, line of Carpets to close lots. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auction and Commission, 63 South Canal-st.

Regular Auction Sale on Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., of Household Goods and Furniture, both new and second-hand. Also, Notions, Chromos, Show Cases, Refrigerators, Baby Wagons, Billiard Tables, and Gentlemen's Driving Wagons.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, At No. 76 Twenty-second-st.

On Wednesday, July 23, at 10 o'cl'k.

We shall sell, without reserve, the entire contents of a 10-room house, No. 76 Twenty-second-st., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale OF 264 Residence Lots IN HYDE PARK,

Fronting on Colfax, Vincennes, Farwell, Charles, McChestny, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, At 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co. At 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

These lots are finely situated, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park and accessible by TWENTY DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city each day, and only two blocks each way from depots.

Fine houses already built and occupied. The streets are finely graded, ground high and dry in every respect. First-class property.

Terms, $50 cash, $50 90 days without interest, balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent. Title unquestionable. Plats now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DRY GOODS

On Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF RESIDENCE LOTS On Wabash-av.

9		WABASH AVE.		10
8				11
7				12
6				13
5				14
4				15
3				16
2				17
1				18
59th				ST.

ON FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

AT 15 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

The title to the property is perfect. Sale peremptory, by order of the Trustees. For particulars of terms see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT 15 & 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, R. 14.

This property is situated on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.

Title perfect, free of incumbrance. Terms, 1-6 cash on day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in one year, 1-3 in two years, with interest at 8 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Positive Sale OF 17 RESIDENCE LOTS, IN RAVENSWOOD, BY AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock p. m., at 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

These Lots are desirably situated, 4 blocks from Depot, Church, and School; 12 fronting on Green Bay-road and Sunnyside-av., near the hotel; 5 fronting on Perry-st. TERMS—⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. A deposit of $100 on each Lot at time of sale. Sale positive.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Elegant Furniture,

At our salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 9:30 a. m. Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Modern Styles Marble-top Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Easy Chairs, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Stoves, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, etc., all nearly new. Also, 1 large chest of carpenter's tools, 1 democrat wagon, etc.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

At 46 St. John's Place, opposite Union Park, Thursday, July 24, 1873,

At 1 o'clock p. m., the entire contents of said house, consisting of Rich Parlor Furniture, Fine Chamber Sets, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Carpets are elegant and in good order. Sale peremptory. By order of Mortgagee.

D. LONG, Agent, Custodian and Auctioneer.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF CROCKERY & GLASSWARE AT AUCTION.

30 Crates of W. G. Crockery.
120 Casks of Flint Glassware.

Also the entire contents of Household Furniture of a first-class Dwelling, on

Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.